Trade and Industry

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Trade and Industry

16 December 1977

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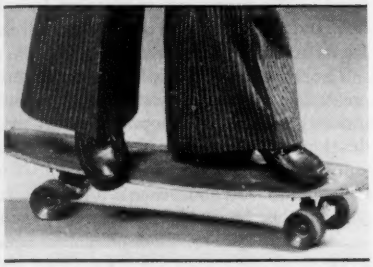

Possibilities of the skateboard for business travel are perhaps limited by its presumed lack of amphibious capability. The more conventional modes of business travel are discussed in a special report (page 556) and a statistical article (page 596). Cover photo: John Lurcook.

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Trade and Industry this week

EUROPE

New Anglo-French co-operation proposed

In a thorough review of Anglo-French bilateral relations, French president Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister James Callaghan have agreed to establish a committee for industrial co-operation, drawn from senior officials of the two countries, to identify new areas of industrial co-operation. In a Common's statement on Tuesday, Mr Callaghan said that these would include off-shore oil technology, technology peripheral to the computer industry, the paper industry and the machine-tool industry, among others.

The British side in the talks, which took place at Chequers on Monday and Tuesday this week, included the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, the Secretary of State for Defence, the Secretary of State for Trade and Alan Williams, Minister of State for Industry.

Mr Callaghan said that the two heads of government had welcomed contacts already established between British Leyland and Renault on possible co-operation between the companies. While leaving the initiative to them, they supported and encouraged the move.

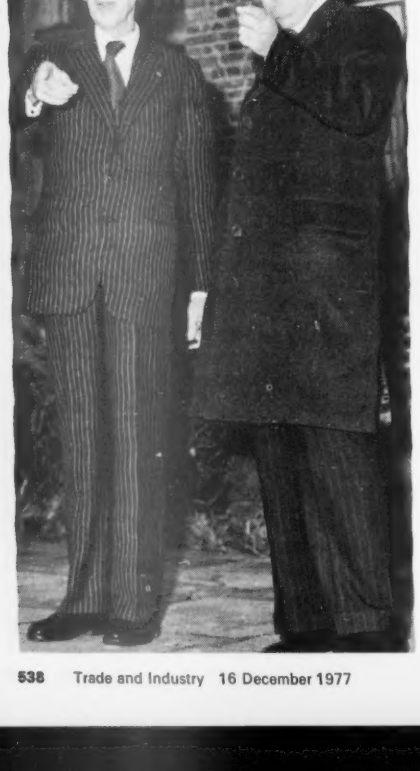
Mr Giscard 'd'Estaing and Mr Callaghan also discussed a proposal for a 2000 MW cross-Channel electricity cable link. They noted that the generating authorities in the two countries were in negotiation towards an agreement and expressed their support. Prospects for co-operation in the supply of defence equipment were reviewed and the significant progress that is being made was welcomed, Mr Callaghan said.

Views were exchanged on possible new projects in the field of civil aviation. 'We agreed that quick decisions needed on the various options which had opened up and that these matter should be decided on the basis of the commercial and market factors involved.'

There would be annual meetings in future between the senior officials of the two countries who were concerned with economic management, Mr Callaghan went on. In a wider framework, it was agreed to encourage the Franco-British Council to organise annual meetings, such as those already held with the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries, between leading British and French politicians, industrialists, trade unionists and others to discuss matters of common concern.

Also on the agenda, was the longer-term development of the European community and Mr Callaghan and the French president had found that their views were similar. Mr Callaghan explained that their talks covered 'the important and pressing question' of the community's fishery policy on which the commission's proposals would provide the basis for a further meeting of the fisheries council next month. They resumed their discussions on the world economic situation and were in agreement that it was essential for the OECD and the EEC to achieve their growth targets next year if unemployment was not to rise still higher. They also discussed the problems arising from the surpluses accumulated by the Opec countries and by Japan.

Callaghan and d'Estaing at Chequers.



EIB loans to industry for development area projects

Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry, announced yesterday (15 December) the introduction of a new scheme under the Industry Act 1972 under which private sector companies wishing to borrow from the European Investment Bank (and, under certain circumstances, from the European Coal and Steel Community) will be able to apply for cover against the foreig exchange risk. The scheme will be adminis tered by the Secretaries of State for Industry Scotland and Wales and the Northern Irelan Department of Commerce.

The scheme will apply to employment creating investment projects by manufacturin industry in the development and specia development areas and Northern Ireland. I will be introduced from 1 January 1978 an will operate for one year.

For further details of the scheme see page 568

Chances of direct elections in May/June remote

An amendment designed to ensure that th first-past-the-post system is used in Britai for direct elections to the European assembl was carried by 319 votes to 222 in th Commons on Tuesday. Earlier, Hom Secretary, Merlyn Rees had pointed out tha undoubtedly on this system the chances o being ready for May/June were very remot He had emphasised that if the Common voted for the regional list system, which ha many advantages in the context of Europe they could be ready for May/June. Th reason for the delay now would be the nee for the Boundary Commission to draw up th 81 new constituencies.

OVERSEAS

BOTB annual report published

In a foreword to the British Overseas Trad Board's 1977 report published on Tuesda (13 December), BOTB chairman, S Frederick Catherwood, explained that in th future with a trade surplus and rising o production it will be even more vital to se British exports on design, quality and relia bility and not to sell simply on price.

'Other countries have maintained sub stantial trade surpluses with a rising currenc he said, and there is no doubt that we can d the same. But there will have to be a deliberat shift to products which give value to th customer well beyond the initial price and th will need a well thought out change o policy.'

Sir Frederick emphasises that rising o revenues should not be treated as a substitut for the continued expansion of British export 'Exports of goods and services are now run ning at almost £50 billion a year and ne imports of crude oil in the third quarter wer running at £2¼ billion a year (see page 578

HOME

Energy-saving technology could give £370m to industry . . .

An estimated cost saving of £370 million per annum could be achieved by manufacturing industry through energy-saving technology according to a report[1] published by the Department of Industry on 13 December.

Announcing publication of the report, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Industry Les Huckfield pointed out that energy savings equivalent to 5¼ million tonnes of oil could be made each year by industry resulting in savings of almost 15 per cent within five years.

These were not just vague estimates, he emphasised, but were founded on information collected under the industrial energy thrift scheme from more than 2200 visits to industrial factories throughout the country.

The benefits in financial terms represented cost savings amounting to nearly 10 per cent of the new fixed-capital investment of industry which was £3,960 million in 1976. This constituted a substantial goal for industry. These savings could not be accomplished without spending some money on energy-saving measures, amounting to a total capital expenditure of some £560 million. But with such an incentive for reducing costs they should be an attractive investment, almost always with acceptable pay-back periods.

. . . and £320m put into energy conservation programme

A 10-year energy conservation programme which could save the equivalent of about 10 million tons of oil a year from 1988 onwards was announced on 12 December by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy.

In the first four years alone, the programme will involve expenditure of some £320 million at 1977 prices. At the end of 10 years, the energy savings could be worth about £700 million a year at present prices. Mr Benn, who gave details of the 11-point programme in a parliamentary statement, said the measures represented an important stage in the government's energy conservation programme.

The first five points of the package apply to the public sector. An existing programme in the civil and defence estates is to be extended at a cost of £5 million per year. This is aimed at an eventual saving of 35 per cent of the fuel used, saving £30 million a year. An additional £45 million over four years is to be invested in thermal insulation and heating controls in National Health Service buildings. A similar programme in educational buildings will utilise an additional £70 million.

Up to £70 million a year is to be made available for energy management in local authority non-domestic buildings, other than schools. A 10-year programme to bring public sector dwellings up to a minimum standard of thermal insulation is to be funded over four years at £30½ million each year.

Thermal insulation standards in new building are the concern of three points of the plan. Building regulations, applying to the installation of heating plant in new non-domestic buildings and the replacement of existing installations, are under consideration. A consultative document will be issued.

Half a million pounds a year has been made available for a new government advisory and training service in energy management. An expansion of information and advisory services to industry has been allocated £24 million, and provision is made for an expanded programme of demonstration projects.

A reduction in the petrol consumption of new cars is being sought by the government through discussions with the motor industry. A publicity campaign to persuade motorists to drive more economically has been allocated £2 million.

[1] 'A Preliminary Analysis of the Potential for Energy Conservation in Industry' available from Energy Unit, Department of Industry, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex, tel. 01-977 3222.

Subsidy of £28m for shipbuilding deal

A subsidy of not more than £28 million from the shipbuilding intervention fund was agreed by the government to secure the UK-Poland £115 million shipbuilding deal signed on 27 November. The information was given to the Commons by the Secretary of State for Industry, Eric Varley, on 12 December.

He explained that the ships to be supplied to the Poles would be sold by British Shipbuilders to a company to be established in Poland which would be jointly-owned by British Shipbuilders and the Polish Steamship Co – PZM. It was made clear in the joint communiqué last December that the necessary financial arrangements for the establishment and running of the joint enterprise would be made by the British side of the partnership. That had been done more than a year ago.

The joint-venture company would bareboat charter the ships to the Polish Steamship Co for periods of 13 to 15 years.

In addition to the subsidy, Mr Varley said, there was also a guarantee of export credit by ECGD, but this was a normal part of any export transaction. The amount of the guarantee met the normal EEC and OECD requirements – it was not more than 70 per cent of the export price. British Shipbuilders would provide finance to the joint-venture company, but it would do this not with public funds, but with funds borrowed on the commercial market, and a loan of $65 million had been raised from a consortium of banks without government guarantee.

The £28 million subsidy came out of the £65 million budget that was announced for the intervention fund in February, said Mr Varley. After allowing for that commitment there still remained around £10 million uncommitted from the fund. The fund had been used frugally and with prudence to secure orders for 48 ships. The balance would be similarly used and other orders were in prospect.

Mr Varley assured the Commons that one British shipowner had been offered the same percentage subsidy as for the Polish deal, rejected it and had placed an order abroad instead.

The EEC commission was fully satisfied that the arrangements for the deal met its rules. The accounting officer of his department was also satisfied, Mr Varley added.

North-west gets regional NEB

Bob Dickinson, part-time member of the National Enterprise Board, is to head the NEB's regional board for the north-west. Announcing the membership of the regional board on Wednesday (14 December) NEB chairman, Leslie Murphy said that the regional board had authority to approve soundly-based new investments of up to £500,000 in each case.

Establishment of the regional board would consolidate the groundwork prepared by the NEB's north-west regional office since early 1976 and encourage further co-operation with industry and development bodies within the region. The regional board would make recommendations to the main board on investments exceeding £500,000 and advise it on matters of particular importance to the north-west region.

Birds Eye gives undertaking on discounts

Birds Eye has undertaken not to give discounts to retailers in return for space allocations in freezer cabinets. John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, replying on Tuesday (13 December) to a parliamentary question, said that the undertaking was given in accordance with the one recommendation in last year's report of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission on frozen foods.

He said that it might be necessary to modify further the case of discounts in the frozen food industry. Before considering this, however, he would await the commission's report on its current investigation into the relationship between cost-saving and discount paid to retailers.

Home news

Aerospace organisation leaves the drawing board

British Aerospace has outlined plans for the organisation of its management structure and for the introduction of industrial democracy at all levels of the corporation. Management unification is to be achieved by 1 January 1978. Industrial democracy in the corporation, in the form of a series of participatory councils with management and employee representatives, is to be discussed further with employees. A progress report is to be made at the end of June next year.

Separate reports on management organisation and industrial democracy, submitted by the corporation within the timescale prescribed by the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Act 1977, were presented to parliament on 6 December by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry.

The report on management organisation, Mr Varley told parliament, showed that the corporation was working to establish an integrated management structure which struck a balance between the decentralisation of management, an objective mentioned in the act, and the need to promote unity and consistent policies within the corporation.

The report on industrial democracy, which comprised the recommendations of a joint working party established by British Aerospace and the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, envisaged a series of participatory councils composed of management and employee representatives at all levels of the corporation. The corporation had accepted the general approach of the joint working party; the detailed recommendations were to form the basis of further discussions with British Aerospace employees.

British Aerospace had emphasised that further changes in management structure would follow as experience and decisions on major projects made these necessary. Already as a result of consultations with the workforce there had been some minor adjustments. He recognised that to achieve a unified management by 1 January 1978, as the corporation intends, had involved much hard work.

At the same time it was the firm intention of the corporation to seek agreement with those concerned in order to make the speediest possible progress in the development of industrial democracy in a strong and organic form. British Aerospace considered its proposals were part of a process of development which must have the full support of those who work in the corporation. Mr Varley added that he had asked them to report further to him by 30 June 1978 on agreements reached on industrial democracy.

British aerospace structure

From 1 January 1978, British Aerospace is to acquire the assets and business of British Aircraft Corporation, Hawker Siddeley Aviation, Hawker Siddeley Dynamics and Scottish Aviation. The corporation will operate, from that date, through two major groups. The aircraft group, headed by Mr F. W. Page as its chairman and chief executive, consists of six divisions:

Weighbridge/Bristol Division
Hatfield/Chester Division
Scottish Division
Warton Division
Kingston/Brough Division
Manchester Division

Two divisions comprise the Dynamics Group with Mr G. R. Jefferson as its chairman and chief executive:

Hatfield/Lostock Division
Stevenage/Bristol Division

Government to support local school/industry links

Closer linking of schools and industry is the aim of a Department of Industry offer to channel assistance for an initial three years through the Standing Conference on Schools, Science and Technology to the Science and Technology Regional Organisations (Satros). This was announced by Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, at a meeting of the South East Economic Planning Council in London on 8 December.

Satros, normally based on educational establishments, provide help with projects, material and resources; encourage schools and industry liaison and in-service training courses; hold conferences; run project competitions, and produce teaching modules. Formerly mainly concerned only with scientific and technological careers, they are now becoming increasingly concerned with broader aspects of careers in industry.

Mr Huckfield said that he hoped to see an expansion in the activities of the existing Satros and the establishment of new ones. This would be of particular benefit to the south-east where there was already a high level of interest in the need to bring schools and industry closer together. There was already an active Satro in Southampto but not all of its sister organisations had bee as effective. This was something the goven ment wanted to put right.

He welcomed the fact that his departme had got together with the standing confe ence. This would enable a degree of c ordination and learning-by-experience emerge. It would also enable the departme to encourage those schemes which had a re chance to influence the attitudes of societ particularly school children, towards th idea of working in industry; schemes whic have real commitment behind them fro industry (both management and unions) an from the education authorities; and schem which show real imagination.

'The Department of Industry wants ensure that such initiatives will not found because of an initial lack of money,' he sai The link with the standing conference an the Satros gives us a mechanism fo evaluating proposals, spreading ideas an avoiding unnecessary duplication of activ ties. I hope that this development will be springboard for a real growth in meaningfu activity at the local level which is where, I a convinced, the most effective schemes mu be based if we are to persuade people tha working in industry, at whatever level, valuable to society.'

Air service to Singapore goes supersonic

South-east Asia was some nine and a ha hours away for the passengers who boarde the inaugural flight of the London to Singa pore Concorde route at 1.0 pm on 9 Decem ber. The new three-times-a-week superson passenger air service is operated jointly b British Airways and Singapore Airlines.

Businessmen arriving in Singapore fro London and Bahrain can catch same-mornin flights to Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kual Lumpur and Manila. Those arriving i London from Singapore and Bahrain ca make connections for many of Europe's mai centres that same afternoon. The far £754.50 single, compares with the curren first class fare of £656.

The new service gives British Airways total of 10 supersonic flights a week – seve across the Atlantic to New York and Washing ton and three a week to Bahrain and Singa pore. Since the introduction of the fir Concorde services to Bahrain in Januar last year British Airways has sold a total some 47 000 seats.

Other, and slower, ways of getting South-east Asia are indicated in the busine travel feature on page 556.

Can Air Parcels help your export drive? See p.3

With 1001 other businesslike questions and answers.

Air parcels: cheaper than air freight? **See p.3**

Best way to send samples? **See p.8**

Can air letter forms save you money? **See p.9**

Printed matter: full rate, reduced rate or newspaper rate? **See p.10**

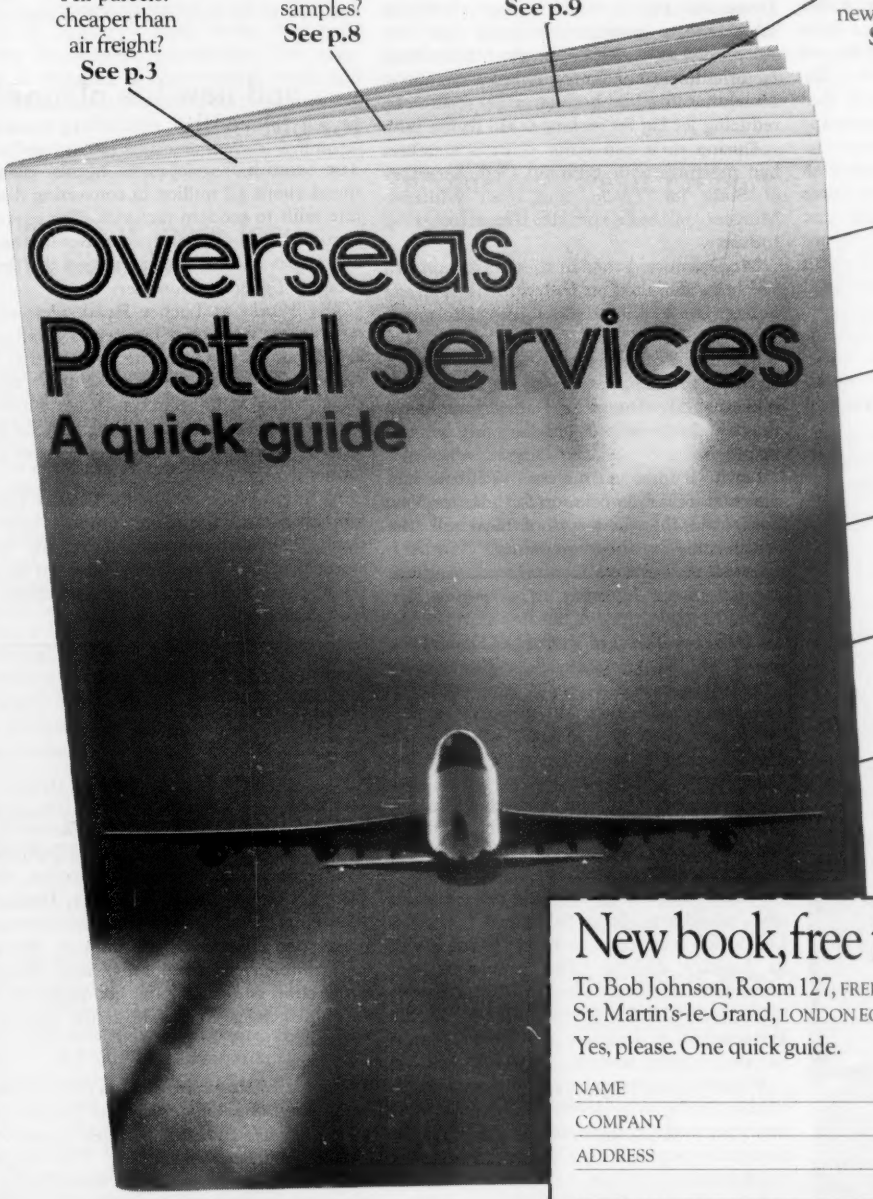
Printed matter: contract rates for bulk postings? **See p.11**

How to send important items door-to-door? **See p.13**

Simpler way to move money around? **See p.15**

International COD? **See p.19**

Simplify VAT on exports? **See p.20**



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East-midland businessmen discuss inner city revival

Nearly 60 small firms, some of them with only three or four employees and others with upwards of 100, attended a conference on 8 December called to discuss economic revival in the inner city areas of Derby, Leicester and Nottingham.

Guy Barnett, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Department of the Environment, was chairman, and Bob Cryer, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Industry, gave the opening address. Representatives of financial institutions, chambers of commerce and trade associations, local authorities and government agencies were present.

The 'Small Firms in Inner City Areas' conference, at the National Water Sports Centre, Nottingham, was the third in a series being held throughout the country. They are organised by the Departments of the Environment and Industry in the belief that small firms have much to contribute to the regeneration of inner city areas.

The Nottingham conference provided an opportunity for an exchange of views, ideas and information about setting up and developing small firms within cities. Problems common to Derby, Leicester and Nottingham were aired as well as the significant local differences they each face.

In addition to the general discussion involving all three cities there were three separate group sessions to examine in depth local problems and to develop practical solutions to them.

New York mission sees more prosperous future for UK

There were two main goals for the mission of New York businessmen that flew into London on 7 December on Concorde, said John Dyson, Commissioner of the New York State Department of Commerce, at a press conference on 9 December in London.

He said the first was to bury the hatchet between New York, the UK and France by having the first inaugural flight west-to-east in Concorde. The second was to discuss the advantages of New York state for British companies considering investment and trade with the United States.

The mission, Mr Dyson said, enabled a mutual exchange of views, facts and opinions to take place and a number of misconceptions on both sides had been cleared up. The mission had found that the British economy was much healthier than had been portrayed in the United States' press for the past few years and that they had concluded that there was a much more prosperous future for the UK than had generally been realised. They had, in turn, been able to clear up some British misconceptions about the economy of New York city and state.

The mission members expressed their happiness that Concorde was now flying between London and New York and Mr Dyson said that it would be a psychological advantage to managers to know that they were only some 3½ hours away from their factories in either country. It was a method of travel that they had become rather fond of, by reducing jet lag for instance, Mr Dyson said.

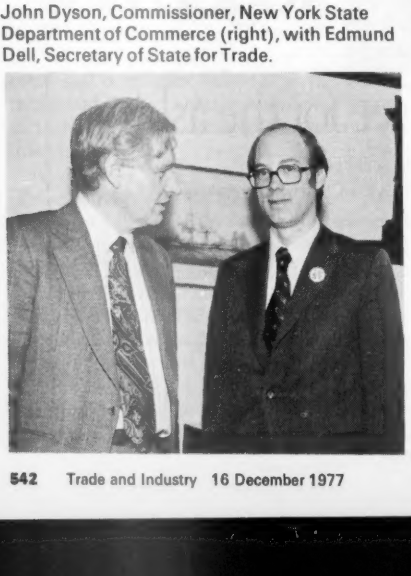
During their two visits, mission members had meetings with Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, and Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry.

Mr Dyson said that in these talks concern had been expressed on both sides about trade trends in steel, textiles and electronics industries.

The mission members had discussed investment incentives in the UK with Mr Williams. Mr Dyson said they had heard about both specialised and the more general incentives.

Lewis Rudin, a mission member and chairman of the Association for a Better New York, said that in terms of hard sell 'the British came out ahead on points'.

John Dyson, Commissioner, New York State Department of Commerce (right), with Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.



Government backs £2.1m Welsh foundry expansion

The Welsh Development Agency and the Department of Industry are backing a £2.1 million expansion of John Williams of Cardiff Ltd's foundry operations. The investment will double the group's potential foundry output over the next three years.

WDA is acquiring nearly 25 per cent of a new subsidiary, John Williams Foundries Ltd, which is being set up by the group to run its foundry division. The agency is also advancing a loan of £750,000. Grants totalling £428,000 are being provided by the Department of Industry under the ferrous foundry industry scheme.

With this investment the company aims to double productivity levels to 50 to 60 man hours per tonne, compared with a present 120 man hours per tonne, and produce additional employment over the next four years. It includes the installation of electric melting furnaces, a new high-volume moulding machine, the reorganisation and extension of finishing operations, and the improvement of coreshop facilities.

John Williams supplies spheroidal graphite iron castings to the motor industry in the form of components for diesel engines. It specialises in castings for diesel engine turbochargers. The company also makes brake, suspension and steering components for commercial vehicles, tractors and earth-moving machines.

SDA builds factory for Peffermill . . .

The Scottish Development Agency is to build the first factory on one of Scotland's most attractive industrial estates. The £130,000 building is to be erected at Peffermill, Edinburgh, where the agency has already spent almost £200,000 preparing the 15 acre site for industry. Work on the 930 m² factory should start by early April and be finished by autumn.

. . . and new life planned for old mills

The Scottish Development Agency plans to spend about £2 million in converting disused jute mills to modern factories. The agency is negotiating to buy two properties in Dundee and hopes to start reconstructing the first of these by the end of summer.

Tay Works at Lochee Road, west of the city centre, were built last century and parts are listed for their architectural merit. The agency will soon demolish the most dilapidated areas and retain the listed buildings within a development providing 5600 m² floor space. The renovation cost will be over £1.5 million.

At Angus Works, beside the Dundee United football ground, the agency proposes to spend over £700,000 renovating the mainly single storey property to provide 7000 m² of factory floor space. Reconstruction is scheduled to start during 1979.

Advance factories occupied . . .

Doncaster Packaging Ltd has taken possession of a 1350 m² advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Shaw Lane Industrial Estate, Doncaster. A newly formed company, Doncaster Packaging, is engaged in the manufacture of corrugated fibreboard containers. Production commenced in September and when full production is reached the company expects to employ over 40 people in the Doncaster premises.

Wilson and Royston Ltd has recently taken occupation of a 450 m² advance factory built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation at Armytage Road, Brighouse. The company will use the premises for the manufacture of precision engineering products including plastic injection mould tools, die-cast tooling jigs, fixtures, press tools and precision machining. Spark erosion facility is also

included in the capacity of the new factory. The patternmaking and cast-mould service is also in line for expansion. When production is built up over the next few years a further 16 people are expected to be employed.

RAM Engineering Supplies is to occupy advance factory terrace unit premises of about 350 m² built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation for the development commission on the Threemilestone Industrial Estate, Truro, Cornwall.

RAM Engineering manufactures non-metallic gaskets, joints, seals and washers in small premises in Truro and is transferring its activities to the new factory to expand production. It hopes to employ 15 people over the next year or two and this could increase with expected future expansion.

Metwirral Ltd is to occupy advance factory premises of about 530 m² built by the English Industrial Estates Corporation on the Department of Industry's Rock Ferry Industrial Estate, Birkenhead, Merseyside. The company is engaged in sheet metal work and PVC fabrications and require the new premises to expand production. A total of 25 people, including present staff transferred, will eventually be employed at Rock Ferry.

. . . and four more for South Shields

Work is about to start on the construction of further advance factories for the Department of Industry at Rekendyke, South Shields, Tyne and Wear. One is of 900 m², another is of 450 m² and the other two are terrace unit blocks each comprising four individual units totalling about 650 m² each. A contract worth some £410,000, which includes site development works, has been awarded to D. and J. Ranken Ltd, of Sunderland. The premises should be ready for occupation by September 1978. Inquiries regarding purchase or lease should be addressed to the Regional Director, Department of Industry, Northern Region, Stanegate House, 2 Groat Market, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1YN, tel. Newcastle 24722.

Consumer voice must exert proper influence in Europe: Hattersley

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, said on 8 December at a European League for Economic Co-operation conference in London that on the narrow definition of consumer protection Britain was in the forefront of countries within the European community.

But he stated that if the consumer voice were to exert its proper influence in Europe, it was essential that it should be concerned within the community, as it already was within the United Kingdom, with central economic issues. Consumer protection should embrace questions of the protection of the consumer against monopoly and restrictive practices, and the regulation of prices and intervention in the process of fixing prices.

He said that prices, the goods on offer to consumers and the choice between different services, depended largely on the proper organisation of the economy. Prices were unacceptably high when competition was imperfect. That is why the consumer should be concerned with competition policy. The European competition policy, under discussion as a draft merger regulation since 1974, could contribute to this. But it would do so only if it were constructed in a way which was appropriate to the needs of the nine individual member states, each of which had its separate and distinct economic policies, economic problems and economic opportunities.

Britain expected important qualifications to a draft regulation which enjoyed our general support. It must be concerned with mergers on a European scale, and should leave national mergers to the national governments. It must take into account regional and employment considerations, and it must not view the promotion of competition as an exclusive or overriding objective, supreme over other social goals.

Income and wealth report papers published

Two background papers were published on 7 December by the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth [1]. The first, a study of the effects of certain social and demographic changes on income distribution, formed the basis of chapter 5 of the commission's recent report. (See *Trade and Industry*, 25 November, page 382).

The other background paper is a comparative study of the distribution of income in the UK with that in eight other countries. This study of international comparisons examines the proportion of personal income paid in direct taxes and social security contributions, including employers' contributions for true comparability. It shows that the United Kingdom was close to the average for the other countries in 1974, the latest year covered; in Sweden and Germany it was much higher than in the UK, in Canada about the same, in France and the United States somewhat lower, and in Australia and the Republic of Ireland much lower. The proportion has increased markedly in all countries since 1960. These comments relate to overall averages, not to marginal rates. Chapter 6 of the commission's recent report drew on this study.

[1] Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth, background paper 3 'The Effects of Certain Social and Demographic Changes on Income Distribution' HMSO, price £2.75 and background paper 4 'The Distribution of Income in Eight Countries' HMSO, price £3.75.

Public inquiry into Crown Agents announced

Proposals for a public inquiry, in the light of the facts disclosed by the Fay report on the Crown Agents, would be placed before the Commons as soon as possible, Prime Minister James Callaghan told the Commons on 8 December.

Mr Callaghan said that the government had carefully considered the form of the inquiry and had taken into account the various proposals contained in the report of the Royal Commission on Tribunals under Lord Justice Salmon in 1966. The government's conclusion was that the most appropriate form of inquiry in this case would be a tribunal set up under the 1921 act. The tribunal would have to identify those responsible for the deplorable events. It should, however, also seek to find a way to safeguard the legitimate rights of innocent people to have their reputations protected from public allegations which might well prove to be unfounded.

Mr Callaghan pointed out that the appointment of a tribunal would effectively prevent criminal proceedings from being taken in future against any witness and civil proceedings might be affected. The tribunal would have the necessary statutory powers to compel witnesses to attend and give evidence and it would ensure a judicial hearing for those who were subject to criticism. Its terms of reference would need careful consideration not only to achieve its main purpose but if possible to avoid having to start afresh and duplicate all the work of the Fay committee.

Training of safety representatives

Proposed guidelines on paid time-off for training under the Safety Representatives and Safety Committee Regulations were published on 6 December by the Health and Safety Commission, in a draft code of practice.[1]

The regulations, made in March, will come into force on 1 October. They permit trade unions to appoint safety representatives with legal backing to carry out certain functions, including holding safety inspections and representing workpeople on health and safety matters. They require an employer to permit time off with pay 'as may be reasonable' for safety training.

It is intended that the code of practice should also come into force on 1 October. Comments by 6 February to: J. J. T. Davey, Health and Safety Executive, RPD/A2, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF, tel. 01-229 3456, ext. 742.

[1] Time Off for Training of Safety Representatives: Proposal to Approve a Code of Practice, HMSO, price 10p.

Supplier's undertaking increases direct purchase of plasterboard

More plasterboard users will in future be able to obtain supplies direct from BPB Industries Ltd. Replying on 6 December to a parliamentary question, John Fraser, Minister of State for Prices and Consumer Protection,

explained that this was the result of a review conducted by the Director General of Fair Trading of an undertaking given by the company last year in respect of one of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's recommendations in their 1974 report on the supply of plasterboard.

The recommendation concerned was that BPB should allow any user who wished to buy direct from the company to do so on the same terms as builders' merchants. This was implemented in March 1976. One of the terms of BPB's undertaking was that any customer wishing to buy direct from it rather than a builders' merchant should have purchased a minimum of 100 000 m² of plasterboard in the previous year.

BPB estimated that approximately 100 plasterboard users in the UK purchased that amount or more per year. It was agreed that the threshold figure would be reviewed after the undertaking had been in operation for one year to see whether there was any scope for reducing it and thus widening the pool of potential direct trading customers. Following the director general concluding his review, the company agreed to a reduction in the cut-off level from 100 000 to 80 000 square metres with effect from 1 December 1977. It was estimated that this measure would increase the number of potential direct trading users to about 140.

Merger proposals cleared

Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has decided on the information at present before him not to refer the following mergers to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973:

Heron Corporation Ltd and The National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.

John Holt and Co (Liverpool) Ltd and TRF Pland Ltd.

SCM Corporation and the electric portable typewriter manufacturing business and certain other assets of British Olivetti Ltd.

Life-cycle costing guide published

Very few companies appear to undertake life-cycle costing studies. 'Life-cycle costing in the management of assets'[1], a practical guide to the key role of the accountant in the management of company assets, was published on 8 December. Commissioned by the Department of Industry, the guide has been prepared by Richard Beauprez of Peat Marwick, Mitchell and Co in conjunction with the department's working party on life-cycle costing.

It gives an indication of factors which must be considered in controlling large sums spent on acquiring assets such as building, plant and machinery and in their use, maintenance and replacement.

Higher investment in industry is not sufficient in itself to improve productivity, competitiveness and quality and reliability. Initial investment decisions and subsequent management must also be directed towards minimum total cost over the life of capital assets.

[1] 'Life-cycle costing in the management of assets: a practical guide', HMSO, price £1.75.

NEB offer for Fairey accepted

The National Enterprise Board's offer for most of the Fairey companies was accepted by the receiver of the Fairey Company Ltd on 5 December. For around £20.5 million the board is proposing to acquire, together with the relevant freehold properties:

Fairey Engineering Ltd
Fairey Hydraulics Ltd
Fairey Filtration Ltd
Fairey Nuclear Ltd
Fairey Engineering Co Ltd (excluding Fairey Tress SA Belgium)
Jerguson Tress Gage and Valve Co Ltd
Fairey Marine Ltd
Fairey Marine (East Cowes) Ltd
Fairey Yacht Harbours Ltd
Fairey Exhibitions Ltd
Fairey Surveys Ltd
Fairey Surveys (Scotland) Ltd
Fairey Winches Ltd.

The board says it intends to maintain and develop the businesses of these companies, several of which are prominent in sectors which figure in the government's industrial strategy. Though the board's offer excludes certain non-airframe subsidiaries of Fairey (notably Fairey Stainless and Fairey Electronics), it will avoid the prolonged period of uncertainty for the included companies, and their customers and employees, which would have been likely to follow if the receiver had been compelled to dispose of them piecemeal.

The precise amount of the consideration will depend on movements on inter-company accounts until 31 December 1977, but is expected to be approximately £20.5 million. Profits before taxation, interest on inter-company loan accounts and certain head office overheads, of the companies being acquired amounted for the year ended 31 March 1977 to approximately £4.8 million.

Ceramic sanitaryware report

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission has stated that its report on the supply in, and exports from, the United Kingdom of ceramic sanitaryware could not be completed by 9 December, the date specified in the reference. Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, has therefore given a direction which allows the commission an extended period to 31 March.

Private invisible earnings reach new high

Britain's gross private invisible earnings amounted to £3,775 million in the third quarter according to official statistics, the Committee on Invisible Exports announced on 7 December. This represents a further increase on the record level of the second quarter and an increase of £311 million (or 9 per cent) over the third quarter of last year.

Gross earnings from travel and tourism, at £587 million, were 30 per cent higher than a year ago. Upward revisions (amounting to £73 million in 1976) have been made to banking services earnings in 1973 and subsequent years.

The net surplus on private invisible earnings, at £1,112 million, shows a small improvement on the revised figures for the first two quarters but remains below the peak level reached in the last half of 1976. This reflects the continued low level of net receipts from interest, profits and dividends, due largely to profits of foreign companies operating in the North Sea.

Bargain prices

Over the last year the price of vegetables had fallen by 25 per cent said Roy Hattersley, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, after touring Covent Garden Market, London, on 7 December. When prices were unusually high in 1976, he said, there had been the inevitable fear that although prices always rose when suppplies were short they never dropped back to a lower level when supplies were plentiful again. This year had proved that, sometimes, prices did actually fall. The evidence of reductions were all around him that morning. Food prices were now rising more slowly than prices generally and the rate of increase had nearly halved, from 25 per cent in July to 13½ per cent in October. And all the signs were that this favourable trend – the slowing down of food price increases – would continue and intensify. Mr Hattersley had no doubt that the price reductions were being passed on in the shops.

Dealers in securities and of unit trusts

The following changes have taken place in parts 1, 4 and 5 of the 1977 edition of 'Particulars of Dealers in Securities and of Unit Trusts' published in May under the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act 1958:

PART 1 HOLDERS OF PRINCIPAL'S LICENCES

Name	Nationality or country of incorporation	Address
ADDITIONS		
Dunsdale Securities Ltd	Great Britain	6 Broad Street Place, London EC2M 7JH
Hoare Govett Unit Trust Advisory Services Ltd	Great Britain	Atlas House, 1 King Street, London EC2V 8DU
Euro-Australian Nominees Pty Ltd	Great Britain	114-115 Warnford Court, Throgmorton Street, London EC2N 2AT
New Japan Securities Europe Ltd	Great Britain	1 Moorgate, London EC2R 6JH
CHANGE OF ADDRESS		
Mekie and Co Ltd		Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HZ

PART 4 EXEMPTED DEALERS including TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Name	Registered office, principal place of business or principal place of business in Great Britain
CHANGE OF ADDRESS	
County Bank Ltd	11 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1BB
County Bank (Nominees) Ltd	11 Old Broad Street, London EC2N 1BB
Gresham Life Assurance Society	PO Box 1, 2-6 Prince of Wales Road, Bournemouth BH4 9HP
Liverpool Marine and General Insurance Co Ltd	Phoenix House, 4-5 King William Street, London EC4P 4HR
Development Finance Corporation Ltd	First Floor, Mansfield House, 376-79 Strand, London WC2R 0LF

PART 5 AUTHORISED UNIT TRUST SCHEMES

Group and/or name and address of management company	Scheme	Trustee
ADDITIONS		
Schlesinger Trust Managers Ltd 19 Hanover Square London W1A 1DU	Schlesinger Exempt High Yield Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
	Schlesinger Exempt Market Leaders Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
	Schlesinger Investment Trust Units	Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
	Schlesinger Property Shares Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
	Schlesinger Special Situations Trust	Midland Bank Trust Co Ltd 27-32 Poultry London EC2P 2BX
CHANGES		
DELETE		
Rowe and Pitman Management Ltd First Floor City Gate House 39-45 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1JA	Rowan International Fund	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland The Mound Edinburgh EH1 1YZ
AND REPLACE BY		
Rowan Unit Trust Management Ltd First Floor City Gate House 39-45 Finsbury Square London EC2A 1JA	Rowan American Fund	The Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland The Mound Edinburgh EH1 1YZ

The following change has taken place in the entry for 'Piccadilly Unit Trust Management Limited' in the Scheme column:

DELETE
Piccadilly Income and Growth Unit Trust

AND REPLACE BY
Piccadilly Small Companies Fund

The following change has taken place in the entry for 'Target Claymore Fund Managers Limited' in the Scheme column:

DELETE
Target Claymore Fund

AND REPLACE BY
Target Extra Income Fund

Degree day service: figures for November

Degree day figures for November, published by the Department of Energy, are shown below. This service is designed to help industry and commerce improve the efficiency with which space heating systems are used.

The figures are a record of the extent and length of time in a particular month that the external temperature fell below a base figure of 15.5 degrees C (60 degrees F). Because this affects the amount of fuel needed to provide a given level of space heating the figures can be used to check on the efficiency of heating systems. By comparing the amount of fuel used with the number of degree days in monthly periods of different years, energy managers and others can monitor the performance of heating plant and operate it more economically.

Detailed information about the system is contained in a free booklet *Degree Days* (No. 7 in the Fuel Efficiency series) available from the Library, Department of Energy, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4QJ, tel. 01-211 3394. It explains the theory and practice of using the figures and contains a map showing the locations of the 17 Meteorological Office stations and the regions covered.

November degree days (base temperature 15.5 degrees C)

Region	Calculated average for Nov 1957 76	1976 Nov	1977 Nov
Thames Valley	256	262	235
South East	281	296	259
Southern	258	268	249
South West	215	218	215
Severn Valley	259	263	260
Midland	290	302	285
West Pennines	280	284	290
North West	296	291	299
Borders	300	296	289
North East	296	322	274
East Pennines	283	304	269
East Anglia	283	281	263
West Scotland	303	309	334
East Scotland	309	319	314
North East Scotland	322	330	330
Wales	239	242	261
Northern Ireland	288	301	317

Patents endorsed 'licences of right'

Under section 35 of the Patents Act 1949 the following patents were endorsed 'licences of right' on the date specified.

29 November 1977

1293189 Agfa-Gevaert
Photographic silver halide element
1341563 Agfa-Gevaert
Photographic colour material
1363230 Agfa-Gevaert
Colour couplers and their use in colour photography

Catalogues of government publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of government publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

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1380053 Agfa-Gevaert
A process for the application of a magnetic sound stripe to a motion picture film material
1382424 Agfa-Gevaert
Process for heat-treating of thermo-plastic linear polyester film
1389024 Agfa-Gevaert
Improvements relating to radiographic intensifying screens
1414456 Agfa-Gevaert
Improved combination of photosensitive elements suited for use in radiography
1432776 Agfa-Gevaert
Recovery of polyester film scrap
1441263 Agfa-Gevaert
Process for producing polymeric film
1444003 Agfa-Gevaert
Rotary perforating apparatus
1474524 Agfa-Gevaert
Installation for the discontinuous production of polyethylene terephthalate
1131181 Akai Electric Co Ltd
Video signal direct-recording and direct-reproducing system
1136813 Akai Electric Co Ltd
Magnetic reproducing system
1170418 Akai Electric Co Ltd
Apparatus for automatic detection and alarm of fouled magnetic head
1387573 Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA
Process for the separation of monoethanolamine, diethanolamine and triethanolamine from crude ethanolamine mixtures
1419445 Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA
Supported catalysts for the production of 4-methyl-1-pentene from propylene
1124700 Societe Anonyne Automobiles Citroen
Improvements in or relating to torque convertors and clutch arrangements
1264867 Jean-Paul Taupin
Improvements in and relating to particulate material discharge from silos by helical members
1340483 The British United Shoe Machinery Co Ltd
Improvements in or relating to the mixing and dispensing of a mixture of two or more constituent compositions
1363485 Ateliers des Charmilles SA
Improvements in or relating to an apparatus for electro-eroding relatively large work pieces
1375433 Guardian Packaging Corporation
Laminated packaging material
1475409 Boris Schwartz
Single-channelled intracorporeal catheter assemblies

30 November 1977

1429813 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Cooling arrangement for a hydraulic torque converter
1432597 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Cooling device for hydraulic torque converters
1434840 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Impeller or turbine wheel for torque converter or fluid coupling
1437498 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Blade wheel for torque converter or fluid coupling
1440134 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Cast blade wheel for a torque converter
1466651 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Clutch release clearance adjusting mechanism
1466719 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Control valve
1473259 Kabushiki Kaisha Daikin Seisakusho
Torque converter
1338384 The Post Office
Improvements in or relating to dielectric waveguides
1399297 The Post Office
Negative admittance circuits
1454993 The Post Office
Manufacture of nickel-iron films and patterns in such films
1476868 The Post Office
Improvements in or relating to dielectric optical waveguides
1398257 Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA
Liquid hardeners for liquid epoxy resins, manufacturing method and use
1409779 Societa Italiana Resine SIR SpA
Process for the preparation of catalysts for the dimerization or codimerization of linear olefins
1282979 Giovanni Delbosco and Francesco Delbosco
A set of elements for assembling dilater frames for painting on canvas
1359692 Institut Textile de France
New ion exchangers and their manufacture
1400510 Southern California Chemical Co Inc.
Continuous redox process for dissolving copper
1404396 Daikin Manufacturing Co Ltd
Impeller wheel or turbine wheel for a torque converter or fluid coupling and method of manufacturing the same
1449614 EMI Varian Ltd
Improvements in or relating to magnetrons
1475074 John Henry Pless
Hydrofoil sailing vessels

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on patents form no. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement. E. Armitage, Comptroller

Insurance Companies Act 1974: authorisations and revocations

The following authorisations to carry on insurance business in Great Britain were issued by the Secretary of State for Trade under section 3(1) of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 during the period 1 November to 30 November 1977.

Name of insurer and registered office or address in GB	Country of incorporation if outside GB	Date of authorisation	Class or classes of insurance business for which authorisation was issued
L'Etoile 1905 Societe Anonyme Belge d'Assurances 36 Golden Square London W1	Belgium	22.11.77	PA, PROP
Toro Assicurazioni SpA 41b Kensington Square London W8	Italy	28.11.77	LIAB, PL. PA, PROP

Classes of business

I	Industrial assurance business
LIAB	Liability insurance business
MAT	Marine, aviation and transport insurance business
MV	Motor vehicle insurance business
OLT	Ordinary long term insurance business
PL	Pecuniary loss insurance business
PA	Personal accident insurance business
PROP	Property insurance business

Government sales

5 January 1978 — Furniture

Location
Garrison Theatre, Tidworth, Hampshire

Auctioneers
Austin and Wyatt (Dept. L), 79 High Street, Fareham, Hampshire (03292 4211)

The sale consist of furniture in small or single item lots.
Catalogue price 20p

10 January 1978 — Miscellaneous

Location
Central Ordnance Depot, Bicester, Oxon

Auctioneers
Midlands Marts Ltd (Dept. L), 4 Market Square, Bicester, Oxon (08692 2073)

Stores lying at Bicester and other depots comprising clothing and textiles, vehicles, machine tools, tentage, tyres and MT spares, engineer and electronic equipment, furniture and other items.

Catalogues, which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times etc, are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 40p, postage 15p (postal orders only).

New publications

Cut costs or count them

The need to cut energy costs is sufficiently new not to be fully appreciated by all, even today. As the price of energy continues to rise it becomes more vital that its industrial (and domestic) use should be cost-effective. Appreciating how to manage energy resources becomes an important part of the manager's business strategy. Yet because all this is relatively new there is a lack of expertise in the field.

To help remedy this situation, various publications have appeared (including those issued by the Department of Energy, see box above). The most recent addition is 'Cutting Energy Costs' by Richard Dick-Larkam, a compact but wide-ranging survey.

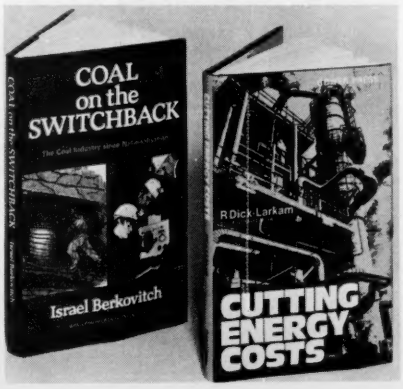
In his book, Mr Dick-Larkam examines each main area of fuel usage in industry and outlines in detail methods of reducing consumption. Attention is focused on day-to-day situations where waste can be eliminated. A good example is the concept of the 'energy warden', checking on, for example, unnecessary artificial lighting. 'Contrary to general belief', Mr Dick-Larkam tells us, 'switching lights on and off does not appreciably reduce the life of the lamp, nor does starting a fluorescent lamp take more current than is taken by about one minute's running.'

Based on well-used, proven, techniques, this book may interest many who perhaps unwittingly find themselves *de facto* 'energy managers', as well as the specialists whose task is the more effective use of energy resources. A handy procedures' check-list appears in an appendix.

Cutting Energy Costs, by Richard Dick-Larkam. Gower Press. 1977. (xi, 126 pages; £10.00. ISBN 0 5660 2078 5.)

Coal on the switchback

'Black diamond', said Emerson, when referring to coal, and despite the years since he coined the description the present energy resource problems give it real meaning. The renewed importance given to coal in the nation's energy equation, makes the time ripe for a new history of the industry in this country and Israel Berkovitch's book 'Coal on the Switchback', sub-titled 'the coal industry since nationalisation', fits the bill. In it he provides a brief history of the coal industry in the United Kingdom and discusses coal's place against the background of the fluctuating world fuel situation.



Dr Berkovitch's history records developments within the industry over the past 30 years and sketches a future scenario in a world faced with fuel economy difficulties. In the search for alternative energy supplies and ways of increasing the efficiency of existing patterns of usage, he warns against overlooking the value of past experience in the British coal industry.

Written clearly and concisely, the book highlights the drama of the subject. By describing the past Dr Berkovitch illuminates the future. His book is a must for those whose interests impinge on the subject.

Coal on the Switchback: the coal industry since nationalisation, by Israel Berkovitch. Allen and Unwin. 1977. (237 pages; hardback £7.00. ISBN 0 04 622002 X; paperback £3.50. ISBN 0 04 622003 8.)

Oil-spill conference

One of today's great problems is the pollution of our environment. Over the past few years the tragic damage that can result from technical progress has been dramatically brought home by various oil-spill incidents at sea.

The subject provided the central theme of an annual conference held this year in New Orleans, Louisiana, and the proceedings have recently been published. The 'Oil Spill Conference', which was sponsored by the American Petroleum Institute, the Environment Protection Agency and the United States Coast Guard, discussed all aspects of the problem in a series of papers: legal aspects; financial matters; preventions and co-operatives; contingency planning; training; monitoring and enforcement; clean-up techniques and equipment; and spill behaviour and effects.

Delegates representing both governmental and non-governmental organisations in both North America and Europe attended the event, describing their experiences in their individual countries and putting forward ideas for future international co-operation. Various contingency plans such as those in operation off the Canadian coast and at BP's Forties field were described in some detail.

Well-illustrated with photographs and diagrams, the proceedings should prove valuable reading for anyone involved in the petroleum industry or in the endless fight against the dangers of oil pollution.

Proceedings of the 1977 Oil Spill Conference (Prevention, Behaviour, Control, Cleanup) held at New Orleans, Louisiana, 8-10 March, 1977. American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street NW, Washington DC 20037. United States. 1977. (xxiv, 640 pages; paperback, no price quoted. Publication no. 4284.)

Department of Energy publications

A list of all Department of Energy publications now available – 'Publications in Print, November 1977' – can be obtained free from the Department of Energy Library, Thames House South, Millbank, London SW1P 4OJ.

Petroleum and the UAR

'Oil opened up the floodgates of economic and social change and laid the foundations of a modern state and the establishment of a free economy linked with the economies of the advanced countries.' This succinct statement of the oil revolution, by a citizen of an oil-rich state, comes from a new study of the place of petroleum in the economy of the United Arab Emirates (UAE). It describes how these floodgates opened and the changes that have subsequently occurred in the UAE.

Originally submitted for a doctorate at Cairo University and now published in this country by Croom Helm, this detailed study examines the development of the petroleum industry in the UAE and the way in which the industry has expanded. The work is obviously based on a great deal of background research and includes many previously unpublished statistics from a variety of sources.

Written by a native of Abu Dhabi, a man who has had both experience of administration in the country and has been a member of the board of several leading oil companies, this book should place some interesting fresh light on the various problems of the area. Unlike many books on the subject it puts forward a decidedly Arab viewpoint on the future of oil in the region and his proposals, which are summarised in the conclusion, could have far reaching long-term effects inside and outside the Arab world.

Petroleum and the Economy of the United Arab Emirates, by Mana Saeed Al-Otaiba. Croom Helm. 1977. ([vii], 288 pages; £25.00. ISBN 0 85664 563 X.)

Selection of publications for review on this page does not necessarily reflect the views of the government, nor do the opinions expressed. Inquiries about this page and submissions for review should be sent to *Trade and Industry*, New Publications Page, Room LG 17A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 4136.

New products

Petter introduces sub-zero transport units

Petter Refrigeration Ltd, Hamble, a Hawker Siddeley company, has introduced a new series of transport refrigeration units, the DHV range, for use on trailers and semi-trailers. The new series has been specifically designed for the carriage of all frozen goods at sub-zero temperatures, such as ice cream and other deep frozen foods.

The DHV range follows the company's introduction of the DHT series earlier this year and the new range also has the DHT's modular construction and uses hydraulic drive systems rather than main drive belts.

The DHV series is available as the DHV 30 with Petter AC2 diesel engine drive only or as the DHV 50 with diesel engine and standby electric motor drive. Both models use the Petter four cylinder type 426 compressor to meet the high extraction rates demanded for the protection of low temperature produce.

The new models are highly suitable for all European countries, particularly where tow bar trailers are favoured, for by using the Petter DPT/DPV series of refrigeration units on the rigid vehicles and DHT/DHVs on the trailers, most engine and compressor parts are interchangeable.

Production of the range has begun and DHV 50s are available for 3 phase, 50 Hz mains operation on 220 V, 380 V or 415 V. Control circuits are 12V dc operated by the refrigeration unit's battery.

Further information: circle 224

Vibrating screen separator

Triton Engineering has designed this screen to remove a high degree of unwanted solids from crude chemical liquids used in industrial processes, and waste slurry from factory and farm operations. Typical applications relate to petrochemicals, brewing and distillation, tanning, vegetable and fruit processing, plastics, textiles, minerals, pulp and paper manufacturers, animal husbandry, waste and pollution control and general processing. The separator features a detachable exchange replacement type stainless steel screen, with a mesh specific to the application, set in a frame and suspended on upright supports. It is powered by two standard Triton J/025/4 vibrator motors.

Further information: circle 225

Adjustable drill-stops increase flexibility

B. O. Morris Ltd, Coventry-based toolholding specialist, has produced adjustable drill-stops designed to give accurate depth control without any reference to the machine. An adjustable sleeve on the toolholder is set to give the required depth. A split nut eliminates the need for a separate locknut and the small outside diameter of the sleeve enables the holder to be used for close centre work or near a shoulder.

Grooves on the face of the sleeve remove any swarf from between the sleeve and workpiece or bush face. Swarf is prevented from accumulating inside the sleeve by large windows.

The range of sizes available cover machines with Morse taper 2–4 and Morse taper 1–4 tools can be used. Adjustable drill-stops can also be used on turret lathes and similar machines.

Further information: circle 226

BroomWade compressors feature optional integral aftercooler

Two, small air cooled compressor models have been added to the established range of BroomWade RA screw compressors manufactured by CompAir Industrial Ltd, at High Wycombe. These new compact, free standing compressors, models RA30 and RA40, the company says, are very quiet in operation and require only 2.3 m² factory floor space.

There are a range of models from the RA30 which provides 51 litres per second at 7 bar with a maximum working pressure of 8.2 bar to the RA40L which provides 73 litres per second at 7 bar.

A significant advantage of the new models is the optional integral aftercooler equipment. This facility permits a flexible approach for the user and allows him to tailor the RA installation to individual requirements.

Fully instrumented, this range incorporates improved three-stage air filtration comprising a pre-filter and two stage inlet air filter. This feature contributes significantly to the long operating life of the machine, and helps to reduce maintenance.

Further information: circle 227

Protimeter develops dual electronic measuring system

Protimeter Ltd has developed a compact new dual function electronic measuring system which measures moisture, temperature and air humidity in buildings and building materials including timber.

Using the Diagnostic a surveyor should be able to distinguish between condensation and other forms of dampness. The instrument is additionally calibrated to give direct moisture content readings in over 100 species of timber from around 7 per cent to 60 per cent. Degrees of moisture in concrete, plaster and brick, together with a temperature reading, are given direct on a large and easily-read scaleplate.

Further information: circle 228

Pneumatic-tyred battery electric fork lifts

For both inside and yard use Matbo Ltd has introduced a new range of pneumatic tyred battery electric forklifts. The pneumatic tyres offer increased traction in the wet and on inclines, as well as reducing the transmission of road shocks to the load, driver and the trucks' mechanical components. The new trucks incorporate full power steering, 72-volt thyristor control system and excellent visibility through the mast.

Further information: circle 229

Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

Technology news

New recommendations for safety of ceramic kilns

Guidance to those responsible for the operation of intermittent and continuous ceramic kilns is given in a report[1] published on 22 November by the Health and Safety Executive.

The report was prepared by the Joint Standing Committee (JSC) for the pottery and allied industries. The report's recommendations, which replace the previous ones, give clear advice on the use of ceramic kilns and on the operation of the proper controls and safety devices that should be fitted.

Training of operators, the report emphasises, is an essential safeguard against accidents because most of the devices described are intended to deal only with temporary deviations from normal operating conditions and there is no substitute for proper care and attention in operating kilns. Only an authorised and trained person should operate a kiln.

[1] Safety in the operation of Ceramic Kilns, HMSO, £1.25.

Research on harmonics in electricity supply systems

ERA Ltd is undertaking work to acquire background information on harmonic levels in electricity supply systems when there are a number of harmonic-producing loads. The company is seeking a better understanding of the effects of diversity of harmonic generating loads, to assist those concerned in planning the control of quality of supply.

ERA's new project comprises recording supply waveforms in industrial installations, analysing the records in the laboratory, and obtaining statistical profiles of individual harmonics for loads taken singly and for the common supply. A multi-channel digital data recording equipment has been obtained for on-site measurements, and a detailed test programme for the first industrial site has been drawn up.

Inquiries to Eric White, Power Engineering Division, ERA Ltd, Cleeve Road, Leatherhead, Surrey KT22 7SA, tel. Leatherhead 74151.

Bulk materials handling seminar

The Department of Industry will hold another seminar on bulk materials handling at the Runcorn Eurocrest Hotel, Runcorn, Cheshire on 1 February. The first seminar on 26 October was oversubscribed.

The seminar is aimed at those responsible for the planning, design, installation and operation of bulk materials handling systems, and is intended to increase companies' awareness of current techniques and design both for individual items of plant and for complete bulk materials handling systems.

Warren Spring Laboratory is offering a limited free consultancy to all conference delegates on the day following the seminar.

Inquiries should be addessed to Mrs G. R. Fuller, Department of Industry, Materials Handling Secretariat, Room 542, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN (tel. 01-211 4078).

Report on fluid flow measurement published

The National Engineering Laboratory (NEL) published on 1 December the proceedings[1] of a conference on fluid flow measurement in the mid-1970s, held at East Kilbride in April 1975.

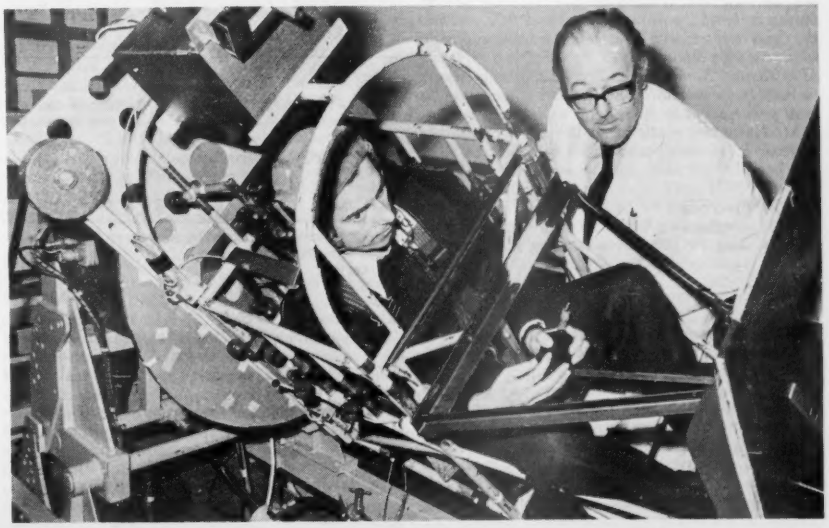
The proceedings contain all 37 papers presented by representatives of firms and universities, many from overseas, along with the discussions. Most papers deal with the practical attributes and limitations of particular types of meters for liquids, gases and multi-phase mixtures. Other papers are concerned with fundamentals of calibration techniques and complex velocity measurements.

Reliable flow measurement is important to industry and individuals alike, local authorities and for government purposes. The conference was sponsored by NEL, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers and the Institute of Measurement and Control.

[1] *Fluid Flow Measurement in the Mid-1970s* is available in two volumes from HMSO. Volume 1, 382 pages, ISBN 0 11 491449 4, price £11.00. Contents: orifice plates; calibration techniques; bluff bodies; tracer methods; electromagnetic flowmeters. Volume 2, 327 pages, ISBN 0 11 491464 8, price £9.00. Contents: complex velocity measurements; velocity measuring techniques; turbine and ultrasonic flowmeters; PD and DP meters; 1975 and onwards.

Space candidates undergo tests in Britain

Five of Europe's candidates to fly in Nasa's Spacelab in 1980 recently underwent a gruelling simulation space flight test programme at the Royal Air Force's Institute of Aviation Medicine at Farnborough. Here Ulf Merbold from Germany undergoes a balance test designed to make his senses give him contradictory information, thus causing disorientation. The potential spacemen were subjected to three days of tests that monitored their performance during weightlessness, work-stress and disorientation etc, to determine how they would cope in space flight conditions. Eleven of the original 54 European candidates remain. The other six including the British candidate have undergone tests in Bonn. Now that interviewing and testing of candidates begun in September has been completed, the European Space Agency will select by 22 December six candidates who will undergo Spacelab familiarisation and further evaluation by ESA between early January and the end of April next year. By May 1978, three of these six candidates are due to be selected for appointment to the staff of ESA as European experiment specialists to undergo training for the first Spacelab flight. A few months before the first mission, one of them will be chosen to become the first west European to travel and work in space.



Parliament

Monday, 5 December

OECD consumer price indices

Michael Neubert (Havering, Romford) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection whether he would give the cumulative rate of inflation between February 1974 and the latest available date for all Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries; and whether he would give the average Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development figure over this period.

Mr Maclennan said that the cumulative increases in the consumer price indices for each of the OECD countries between February 1974 and the latest available date (mostly to September 1977) are as follows:

Country	% change
Canada	37.0
USA	30.0
Japan	42.1
Australia	58.1[1]
New Zealand	63.6[1]
Austria	27.6
Belgium	42.0
Denmark	43.3
Finland	63.8
France	44.6
Germany (FDR)	17.5
Greece	54.9
Iceland	215.6[1]
Ireland (Republic of)	75.9[1]
Italy	78.3[1]
Luxembourg	34.8
Netherlands	35.0
Norway	40.3
Portugal	88.1
Spain	95.2
Sweden	41.2
Switzerland	13.6
Turkey	83.7[1]
UK	82.6
OECD average	42.0 (estimate)

[1] Increase between Feb 1974 and August 1977.
Source: Main Economic Indicators (OECD)

OECD rate of inflation

Tim Rathbone (Lewes) asked what had been the average rate of inflation for all OECD countries since February 1974 to the latest available date.

Mr Hattersley gave the figure of 10.3 per cent per annum.

Retail price index movement

David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what had been the average monthly increase in the retail price index since March 1974; and how this figure compared with the average monthly increase in the retail price index between July 1970 and February 1974; and Mike Thomas (Newcastle upon Tyne East) asked what were the monthly, six monthly and annual rates of increase in the retail price index at the latest available date.

Mr Hattersley replied that the average monthly increase in the retail price index since March 1974 had been 1.4 per cent, and between July 1970 and February 1974 was 0.7 per cent. Up to October 1977 the index increased by 14.1 per cent over the previous 12 months, by 3.4 per cent over the previous six months, and by 0.4 per cent over the previous month.

Retail prices trend

David Price (Eastleigh) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what were the total numbers of the probable trend of retail prices over the next 12 months.

Mr Hattersley said that the government's forecast of the annual increase in retail prices was published on 26 October. It was of 13¼ per cent for the final quarter of 1977 and 6½ per cent in the final quarter of 1978. He expected the rate of inflation to fall to single figures in the first half of 1978. But a continued reduction in the inflation rate was dependent upon the general level of wage settlements remaining within the government's guidelines.

Food prices

Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked what had been the percentage increase in food prices since February 1974; and how many of the eight other EEC countries had registered a greater increase during the same period.

Mr Hattersley said that by October, the retail food index had increased by 90.6 per cent since February 1974. According to the best information at his disposal, over the period food prices in one EEC country increased faster than in the UK.

Tony Durant (Reading North) asked what was the year-on-year increase in the food price index.

Mr Maclennan replied that in the 12 months to October 1977, the retail food index increased by 13.6 per cent.

Retail prices

Peter Hardy (Rother Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, what were the total numbers of price increases recorded by his department during the last month for which figures were available and during the same month in 1975 and 1976.

Mr Maclennan said that the government measured the rate of inflation though the monthly retail price index rather than through the numbers of price increases. The retail price index increased by 1.8 per cent in October 1976 and 0.4 per cent in October 1977. Larger manufacturing and service firms were required to prenotify price increases to the Price Commission, and he understood that recent notifications had been substantially fewer in number than in the same period last year.

Fergus Montgomery (Altrincham and Sale) asked what had been the increase in prices since February 1974.

Mr Hattersley replied, 83.4 per cent.

Vegetable prices

Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection why reduced farm gate prices for crops after the 1977 harvest were not being passed on to the consumers by retailers.

Mr Maclennan said that the improved crops this summer had been most marked for vegetables. In October 1977 the average retail prices of fresh, dried and frozen vegetables were 25 per cent below the level of October 1976. It therefore appeared that the benefits of the better crops this year were being passed on to consumers.

Potato product prices

Edwin Wainwright (Dearne Valley) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would give the percentage price increase per year for frozen chips, the year 1974 being based at 100, together with the corresponding rates for the percentage increase of the price of potatoes.

Mr Maclennan gave the following information:

	1974	1975	1976	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr
Frozen chips and other convenience potato products [1]	100	128	224	244	203
Potatoes old white [2] (Retail price)	100	182	421	382	168

[1] Source: National Food Survey. No separate information is available for frozen potato chips alone.
[2] Source: RPI.

Hire purchase debt

James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked for a total estimate of hire purchase debt in the United Kingdom at the latest available date; and a breakdown by each region of the United Kingdom.

Mr Fraser gave the amount as about £3,100 million at the end of October for hire purchase debt outstanding to finance houses and retailers. The figure included some credit sales and other instalment credit which could not be separately distinguished. No regional or country figures were available.

Ministers

Department of Industry

Secretary of State: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Robert Cryer
Leslie Huckfield

Department of Trade

Secretary of State: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State: Roy Hattersley
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Liability of partners

Robert Taylor (Croydon North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection on what grounds he had based his decision not to refer the question of joint and several liability of partners to the Law Commission, in view of the anticipated effect of section 11(4) of the Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977.

Mr Fraser said that he considered very carefully the suggestion that, under section 11(4), hardship might arise where one partner in a firm was a person of substance, if all the partners were therefore to be held liable to a similar level despite the fact that they had been unable to obtain appropriate insurance cover. In his view, where the partnership was an ordinary one, the contract containing the clause which limited liability would not be made with the partnership as an entity, but with each partner whose liability would, by virtue of their being partners, be joint. This meant that even if the court applied the test of reasonableness by reference to the aggregate wealth of all the partners, the incidence of the partners being jointly liable would preserve the resulting financial position of the poorer ones because of their right to contribution from the richer ones.

He did not however think that the question of applying the aggregate wealth of all the partners should arise. It seemed much more likely that the criterion of available resources would be applied by the court in relation to each partner who was sued. The clause would presumably be held unreasonable as against the richer partners while being held reasonable in favour of the poorer ones. So the poorer ones would not have to pay more than the limit and would not be driven into bankruptcy. One of the advantages of the test of reasonableness was that it left matters of this kind to the good sense of the courts. He believed therefore that the government should wait and see how the act worked in practice before considering whether a reference to the Law Commission was necessary.

Planning agreements

John Lee (Birmingham, Handsworth) asked the Secretary of State for Industry how many proposals for the implementation of planning agreements under the provisions of section 21 of the Planning Act 1975 were currently under consideration; if he would list the industries with which the current planning negotiations were concerned; if he was now satisfied with the way in which this section of the Act was operating; and if he was not satisfied, what steps he was taking to remedy the situation.

Mr Cryer replied that negotiations on the second planning agreement with Chrysler (UK) had commenced. Planning agreement discussions with British Steel Corporation and National Coal Board were also in progress. Exploratory discussions were in hand with a number of companies in a wide range of industries. Announcements about progress in individual cases would be made as appropriate.

Although disappointed by progress in this important area, the government remained firmly committed to the planning agreement concept.

Price Commission

Philip Holland (Carlton) also asked for a list of the current members of the Price Commission, stating in each case the salary or fee paid and information on the principal occupation of each member.

Mr Maclennan replied that the current members of the Price Commission were:

Charles Williams, (chairman) (full-time)
Dr Gordon Hobday (deputy chairman), chairman of Boots Co Ltd
John Hughes (deputy chairman), vice principal of Ruskin College, Oxford
Seamus Sweetman (deputy chairman), vice chairman of Unilever Ltd
Mr N. I. Bond Williams, a director of the Delta Metal Co Ltd
Mrs Mollie Bray, a housewife
Mr A. J. Colman, Burton Group
Mrs Brenda Dean, a member of the National Executive of SOGAT
Alec Donnet, Scottish secretary of the NUGMW
Professor D. C. Hague, Manchester Business School
Ian Hay Davison, managing partner of Arthur Anderson & Co
Harry Hill, Administrative Director, Beecham Products Ltd
Sir Noel Larmour, formerly deputy secretary of state in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office
Ronald Richardson, formerly deputy chairman of the Electricity Council
Mrs Rachel Waterhouse, a member of the National Consumer Council

The chairman received an annual salary of £18,000. The salaries payable to the three part-time deputy chairmen and to the 11 part-time members were £6,500 and £3,600 respectively. These salaries were adjustable pro rata according to the amount of approved time spent on the commission's work.

Timothy Smith (Ashfield) asked for the estimated cost of the Price Commission from August 1977 to March 1978; and what was the estimated cost in a full year.

Mr Hattersley said that the financial and explanatory memorandum to the Price Commission Bill forecast the annual cost of administering the Price Commission as approximately £5 million at 1977/8 estimate prices. To this should be added approximately £2 million for services provided by other government departments. The cost between 1 August 1977 and 31 March 1978 was expected to be a proportional amount, namely around £4⅓ million.

Monopolies commission membership

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked for the names of the members of the Monopolies Commission, stating in each case the relevant salary or fee paid and the principal full-time occupation other than membership of the Commission.

Mr Fraser gave the present membership of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission as follows:

	Principal full-time occupation
Mr J. G. le Quesne (chairman), (full-time appointment)	
Mr E. L. Richards (deputy chairman), stockbroker, (partner, Moy Vandervell & Co)	
Sir Max Brown (deputy chairman), director, Schroder Wagg; ex civil servant	
Mr G. F. Ashford, industrialist, (director, Albright & Wilson)	
Mr R. J. Aspray, chief executive, Norwest Co-operative Society	
Professor T. Barna, Professor of Economics, Sussex University	
Sir Dallas Bernard, merchant banker, (director, Morgan Grenfell)	
Lady Bowden, retired civil servant	
Mr J. S. Copp, retired solicitor to ICI	
The Hon John Eccles, industrialist, (director, Davy International)	
Sir Roger Falk, management consultant	
Mr C. J. M. Hardie, accountant, (partner in Dixon Wilson & Co)	
Dr F. E. Jones, industrialist, (retired director, Philips Industries)	
Mr T. P. Lyons, personnel director, William & Glyn's Bank	
Dr R. L. Marshall, retired principal, Co-operative College, Loughborough	
Mrs Valerie M. Marshall, finance controllor, Finance for Industry Ltd	
Mrs Caroline M. Miles, consulting economist	
Mr R. G. Opie, Economist, Fellow of New College, Oxford	
Mr C. T. H. Plant, retired general secretary, Inland Revenue Staff Federation	
Mr S. A. Robinson, retired general president, National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives	
Mr J. S. Sadler, finance director, John Lewis Partnership	
Miss Rita Stephen, executive secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff	
Professor Harry Street, Professor of English Law, Manchester University	
Professor B. S. Yamey, Professor of Economics, London School of Economics	

The salaries are as follows:

Chairman	£16 788.48 p.a.
Mr E. L. Richards	£6 743.09 p.a.
Sir Max Brown	£4 495.40 p.a.
Regular members	£2 362.64 p.a.

Merger, monopoly and prices investigations

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection if he would list the companies that had been the subject of inquiry during the past six months by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, the Office of Fair Trading, and the Price Commission, respectively.

Mr Hattersley replied that the following companies were, or had been, involved in merger investigations during the last six months:

The Fruehauf Corporation
Crane Fruehauf Ltd
Redfearn National Glass Ltd
Rheem International Ltd
The Rockware Group Ltd
United Glass Ltd
Bisgood, Bishop and Co Ltd
Smith Bros Ltd
Derritron Ltd
British Electronic Controls Ltd

The following companies had been identified as holding monopoly positions in monopoly reports published during the period (he could not anticipate which companies the Monopolies and Mergers Commission would investigate in carrying out references currently before them):

Associated British Foods Ltd
Rank, Hovis McDougall Ltd
Spillers Ltd
Pedigree Petfoods Ltd

During the last six months, investigations under the Price Commission Act had been as follows:

The area Electricity Boards in England and Wales
The Central Electricity Generating Board
Barclays Bank Ltd
Metal Box Co Ltd
Fisons Ltd
United Glass Containers Ltd
Tate & Lyle Refineries Ltd
British Rail
Ever Ready Ltd
Cadbury Schweppes Foods Ltd
14 enterprises or sole traders engaged in coal distribution in south-west Wales

In the case of references and examinations made by the Price Commission at the instigation of the secretary of state it was not practicable to identify individual companies as the subject of inquiry would be a sector of industry or of commerce.

Manufacturers' output prices

Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked why manufacturers' output prices were still rising when input prices had fallen in each of the past four months.

Mr Maclennan pointed out that industry's input prices and output prices often moved in different directions for short periods. During the second half of 1975 for example, input prices were accelerating, rising by 14 per cent in that period, while output prices were decelerating and rose by only 6½ per cent. There were two reasons for this. First, raw materials and fuels were only part of the costs incurred by manufacturing industry. Other costs included labour, rates, rents, depreciation and interest charges. Secondly, there were time lags between the increases in input costs and their subsequent reflection in output prices. For example, a study published by the Price Commission (Raw Materials Movements and Retail Prices – May 1976) had concluded that lags between changes in commodity prices and their effect on retail prices varied from a negligible interval to 18 months. Nevertheless, the effect of stable input prices coupled with continued wage restraint was now being seen in the output index; the output index rose in November by ¼ per cent, the lowest monthly increase since April 1973.

Prices verses wages

Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked why prices had risen by 13 per cent to 14 per cent over the past 12 months when wages had risen by only 8.8 per cent in the same period.

Mr Maclennan explained that prices depended not only on labour costs but on other costs including those of materials, which were heavily influenced by the exchange rate. All these costs took time to work their way through to retail prices. The length of this time-lag depended on the length of the production and distribution process itself, and thus varied greatly from one industry to another. The main influence pushing up the rate of inflation in the first half of 1977 had been the severe fall in the pound sterling in 1976. Inflation was now falling fast because the effects of this had now worked through, and because both pay and other costs had been held in check.

Regional aid to industry

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would set out the relationship between the national quota of the EEC regional fund and the expenditure of the national government on regional aids to industrial investment for each of the member countries of the EEC in each of the last three years; and if he would express expenditure from EEC sources as a percentage of national government expenditure in each case.

Mr Cryer said that the United Kingdom's national quota was 28 per cent, and its share of the current (1975–77) European Regional Development Fund was £150.3 million. Since October 1975, the commission had approved fund commitment to approved projects in the United Kingdom of £35.9 million in 1975 and £59.1 million in 1976. It was expected that the remaining £55.3 million would be approved in 1977. These commitments related both to industrial and infrastructure projects and covered expenditure which might be defrayed during several successive years. The information requested in respect of the United Kingdom was as given below. He had no responsibility for other member states' expenditure on regional aids to industry.

	1975/76	1976/77	1977/78 (estimated)
1 – Actual or estimated United Kingdom gross receipts from the fund	£9.3m	£39.7m	£31.0m
2 – Actual or estimated United Kingdom expenditure on regional aids to industry	£767.6m	£807.4m	£564.0m
3 – 1 as a percentage of 2	1.2%	4.9%	5.5%

The national quotas of other member states, as detailed in article 2 of Regulation 724/75, are:	
Belgium	1.5%
Denmark	1.3%
France	15.0%
Ireland	6.0%
Italy	40.0%
Luxembourg	0.1%
Netherlands	1.7%
Federal Republic of Germany	6.4%

Assistance interest rates

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked for all the movements of the maximum rate of interest relief grant and of interest rates for loans under the Industry Act 1972 over the last two years.

Mr Cryer gave the movements of the 'broadly commercial' rate of interest on loans as set out below. The higher rate of interest relief grant, he said, was fixed at the same rate as the 'broadly commercial' rate, and the 'concessionary' rate of interest on loans was fixed at 3 per cent below.

From	'Broadly commercial' rate for loans %	From	'Broadly commercial' rate for loans %
27/10/75	13½	31/1/77	15½
19/1/76	13	14/2/77	15
16/2/76	12½	28/2/77	14½
1/3/76	12	14/3/77	14
29/3/76	11½	28/3/77	13½
10/5/76	12	12/4/77	12½
7/6/76	12½	25/4/77	12
2/8/76	13	9/5/77	11½
27/9/76	13½	8/6/77	11
25/10/76	14	18/7/77	11½
8/11/76	14½	26/9/77	11
22/11/76	15	24/10/77	10½
6/12/76	15½	21/11/77	10
20/12/76	16		

Advance factory programme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what had been the total cost to public funds of the advance factory programme since July 1974; and how much of that cost had so far been recovered from purchasers or tenants of the factories.

Mr Cryer replied that the cost of 95 advance factories and 26 blocks of terrace units (comprising 108 units) authorised since July 1974 and completed by 31 October 1977 was approximately £16.6 million. Thirty-four of those factories and 69 of the terrace units had been provisionally or firmly allocated to tenants or purchasers to date. Most of these factories were not immediately revenue-earning because initial rent-free periods of two years were granted. The English Industrial Estates Corporation advised him

that the rent-roll of those factories allocated was about £0.52 million per annum, before the award of rent-free periods. Four factories had been sold for £0.66 million.

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) also asked what was the estimated cost to public funds of the extension of the advanced factory programme announced on 10 November 1977; how much of that cost was expected to be recovered; and by what means and when.

Mr Cryer said that the estimated cost, including the acquisition of land where necessary, was £7.5 million at current prices. Factories might be sold at the higher of initial cost or current market value (cmv) at the time. Most were expected to be let at cmv rentals as assessed by the district valuer. Although the revenue-earning life of an advance factory might extend for as much as 50 years, it was not possible to estimate how soon initial costs would be recovered.

Schemes submitted to EEC

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry to set out all those proposals for financial assistance to industry which had been submitted by the government to the EEC for approval within the last six months, indicating which had been approved, which rejected and which were still under consideration.

Mr Cryer said that within the last six months his department had notified the EEC commission of the following industrial support measures which had subsequently been put into effect:

Product and process development scheme
Drop forging industry scheme
Additional funds for the ferrous foundry and machine tool industry schemes
Extension of the wool textile scheme (II)

No proposals put forward by the Department of Industry during the period had been rejected. Discussions with the EEC commission would continue to take place on measures as they arose.

Industry schemes closing dates

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry for the last date for applications for assistance under all the industry act schemes which were due to terminate during the next 12 months, indicating in each case whether he had yet decided to extend the date or not.

Mr Cryer gave the following last dates for receipt of applications under industry act schemes of selective assistance scheduled to end before 1 January 1979.

Clothing industry scheme	31 December 1977
Drop-forging industry scheme	31 December 1978
Electronic components industry scheme	31 July 1978
Machine tool industry scheme	31 December 1977
Non-ferrous foundry industry scheme	31 July 1978
Paper and board industry scheme	30 June 1978
Assistance to the printing machinery industry	31 December 1977
Redmeat slaughterhouse industry scheme	30 November 1978
Assistance to the textile machinery industry	31 December 1977
Wool textiles (phase 2) industry scheme	31 December 1977
Selective investment scheme	30 June 1978

The closing date for the receipt of applications under the wool textiles (phase 2) scheme had recently been extended from 30 September 1977 to 31 December 1977 and steps had been taken to draw this to the attention of potential applicants. There were no plans at present to extend the closing date of any other of these schemes.

Printing machinery scheme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked for the total amount of grants so far approved and paid under the printing machinery industry scheme; and what funds were still available under the scheme.

Mr Cryer replied that at 30 November 1977 the total amount of grant approved under the printing machinery industry scheme was £2½ million, of which £¼ million had been paid. There was still £12¼ million available under the scheme. Details of selective financial assistance, including assistance offered under the industry schemes, were published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*.

Industrial capacity

James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would estimate the level of industrial capacity in use in each region of the United Kingdom; and if he would show how this compared with each of the past two years.

Mr Cryer said that no official estimates were available. In their industrial trends surveys the Confederation of British Industry included estimates of the proportion of manufacturing industry working below a satisfactory level of capacity for the UK as a whole and for Scotland. The figures were:

Percentage of firms working below capacity

	Scotland	United Kingdom
October 1977	70	69
October 1976	61	68
October 1975	68	73

Ship launchings

James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked what was the United Kingdom share of world shipyard launchings in 1964, 1970 and the latest available full year; the breakdown of these figures to show each United Kingdom region's share of world launchings in each year; and what was Scotland's share of UK shipyard launchings in 1964, 1970 and in the latest available year.

Mr Huckfield gave the following information:

MERCHANT SHIPS (100 gross tons and over)
Launchings as a percentage of world tonnage

	1964 %	1970 %	1976 %
Tyneside, Teesside, Wear-side	5.2	2.7	1.7
Northern Ireland	0.9	1.1	1.6
Scotland	3.7	1.6	0.8
Rest of UK	0.4	0.3	0.3
United Kingdom	10.2	5.7	4.3[1]

[1] The sum of the regional percentages is not equal to the total for the UK because of rounding.
Sources: Lloyds Register of Shipping and Department of Industry.

Scotland's share of UK tonnage launched

	%
1964	36.4
1970	28.1
1976	18.0

UK steel market

Dafydd Wigley (Caernarvon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what share of the United Kingdom steel market was held by the British Steel Corporation, the United Kingdom private sector and imports, respectively, in 1976, and at the latest date for which information was available.

Mr Huckfield gave the information below:

FINISHED STEEL

Deliveries to consuming industries and stockholding merchants in the United Kingdom

% share

	1976	1977 Jan–Oct
British Steel Corporation	54.4	56.0
Private sector	26.1	25.4
Imports	19.5	18.6

Sources: British Steel Corporation and Iron and Steel Statistics Bureau.

NEB holdings

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked how many companies the National Enterprise Board had acquired since its formation, the total value of the assets thus acquired and the number of firms disposed of during the same period, excluding the recent sale of Reed and Smith.

Mr Huckfield replied that the board had acquired direct interests in 35 companies since its formation; of these companies, 13 were now subsidiaries of the board and five of those were wholly-owned. Many of the 35 companies themselves had wholly-owned or partly-owned subsidiaries: the total figure was not readily available. The total value of the assets employed by the board on 31 December 1976 (the latest date for which this information was available) was £830.1 million. The board had sold their shareholding in one company only since its formation.

BSC's market

Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry whether he estimated that the United Kingdom's membership of the EEC will lead to greater market stability for the British Steel Corporation; and to what extent the British Steel Corporation, in consultation with the European commission, would be able to exercise influence on decisions made by the coal and steel community.

Mr Huckfield said that in normal times the ECSC pricing rules should help to stabilise the market. In the current acute recession United Kingdom membership of the EEC enabled the government and the British Steel Corporation to participate fully in the consideration of remedial measures by the commission. The corporation made its views known to the commission directly and through its membership of the ECSC consultative committee and of the Community Steel Producers' Association (EUROFER).

BSC and EEC

Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what total amount of financial return the British Steel Corporation was expected to receive from the EEC in 1977; and if he would give specific grants and research grants, respectively.

Mr Huckfield said that the corporation expected to receive the following grants and loans from the EEC in 1977:

	£'000
Research grants	931
European regional development fund grants (contributing towards the cost of developing Deeside industrial park)	210
Grants towards feasibility studies made under article 46 of the ECSC Treaty	7.5
Interest rebates on ECSC loans made to the corporation	462
ECSC housing loans	37 (estimated)
Loans under article 54 of the ECSC Treaty	110 486
European Investment Bank loans	85 000

Robert Woof (Blaydon) also asked what the likely amount was of financial levy contributed by the British Steel Corporation to the EEC in 1977, and borrowed by BSC from the European Investment Bank in 1977.

Mr Huckfield said that the estimated levy on BSC's production of iron and steel products in 1977 was £5.85 million. About £85 million was expected by BSC from the European Investment Bank in 1977.

Imported paper products

John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would seek, in the current negotiations, to prevent any increase in duty-free quota levels for those imported paper products which were in direct competition with home-produced products using recycled paper.

Mr Cryer said that the need to avoid competition with home-produced products using recycled paper continued to be an important consideration. But it was a matter of judgement as to how direct was the competition in some cases, especially where a significant proportion of the national demand must be imported.

Paper industry assistance

John Ovenden (Gravesend) asked how many grants had been made to the paper industry under the government scheme for assistance with the cost of installing machinery to utilise waste paper; what was the total value of such grants; how many applications were still under consideration; and what was the cost involved.

Mr Cryer replied that by 17 November 1977, 31 applications for assistance had been approved, involving grants of £6.6 million towards total capital costs of £30.3 million. A further 18 applications were under consideration, covering assistance of £5.7 million towards total capital costs of £23.6 million.

Concorde

Donald Stewart (Western Isles) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what losses had been incurred to date on operating the Concorde aircraft.

Mr Clinton Davis stated that British Airways made an operating loss of £2.3 million on their Concorde operations in the financial year 1975–76 and £8.5 million in 1976–77.

Company designation

Timothy Smith (Ashfield) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what suggestions as to a distinctive designation for public companies he had received in response to his department's request for comments contained in paragraph 18 of its explanatory and consultative note 'Implementation of the Second EEC Directive on Company Law', and how many comments he had received on the note.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the proposal which had received most support had been that, in place of 'Limited' or 'Ltd', public companies should use the designation 'Public Limited Company' or 'PLC'. There had been significant support for 'Incorporated' or 'Inc', although there had also been some express opposition to this. Other suggestions made included 'Public Company Limited', 'Corporation',

'Limited Corporation', 'Limited (P)', 'Corporate Body' and 'Public Limited'. His department had received 55 written representations, commenting on the whole range of proposals set out in the note 'Implementation of the Second EEC Directive on Company Law'. The comments received were of considerable assistance in preparing the bill to implement the directive, which he intended to introduce in the New Year.

Promotion of tourism

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what action had been taken in the past six months to promote tourism in England by the English Tourist Board and the British Tourist Authority.

Mr Clinton Davis replied that in addition to their other statutory duties, the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board had conducted vigorous marketing and publicity campaigns to encourage visitors to Britain and within England. In the six months ending 30 September the ETB had approved applications for tourist project assistance totalling over £1¾ million.

BTA and ETB membership

Philip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to list the names of the members of the British Tourist Authority and the English Tourist Board, stating in each case the salary or fee paid.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

BRITISH TOURIST AUTHORITY

Member	Salary
Mr H. E. Marking (chairman)	£10,090
Lord Garnock	£1,000
Mr I. Harrington	£1,000
Mr D. C. Macdonald	£1,000
Mrs A. Munro	£1,000

Sir Mark Henig, chairman of the English Tourist Board, Mr E. H. Davies, chairman of the Wales Tourist Board, and Mr R. P. MacLellan, chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board, are member ex officio.

ENGLISH TOURIST BOARD

Member	Salary
Sir Mark Henig (chairman)	£6,540
Mr C. Bond	£1,000
Mr D. Gladwin	£1,000
Mr C. Gray	£1,000
Sir Frank Price	£1,000
Mr S. Royle	£1,000
Mrs A. Yates	£1,000

All the appointments are part time.

Helicopters

Neville Trotter (Tynemouth) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what was his estimate of the number of helicopters regularly used in supplying North Sea oil and gas installations; of the number thereof, which were made in the United Kingdom; and what was the reason for the use of foreign made machines.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the UK companies which were licensed to operate air services to supply North Sea oil and gas installations owned or operated approximately 75 helicopters. Of these, five were built in the UK and a further nine had engines which were manufactured in this country. The choice of equipment was a matter for the companies concerned. In the case of British Airways helicopters, no UK manufactured aircraft were of the type required, but two of their helicopters had UK engines.

Civil aviation security

Frank Hooley (Sheffield, Heeley) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what action had been taken by the government in response to the consensus resolution of the United Nations General Assembly on 3 November 1977 on safety of international civil aviation.

Mr Clinton Davis said that the government was already implementing this resolution. It had been a prime mover in international circles to condemn acts of violence against civil aviation and to press for the necessary security arrangements to be taken. It had ratified the Tokyo, Hague and Montreal conventions and had consistently pressed other governments to do so. It was in close touch with overseas governments within the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the European Civil Aviation Conference and the European Economic Community. British missions abroad had instructions to concert with British airlines and, where necessary, to seek specific improvements in security. Britain's own security measures were kept under continuous review and any lessons to be learned from particular incidents of violence against civil aviation were discussed within the National Aviation Security Committee, which recommends to his department what steps were necessary.

Banana imports

Renée Short (Wolverhampton North East) asked how many tons of bananas were imported each year for the last five years; and how many of these had come from St Lucia.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

IMPORTS OF FRESH BANANAS (including plantains) – SITC(R) 051.3

Thousand tons

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Jan-Oct 1977
Total	305	302	300	302	308	254
– of which, consigned from – Dominica; St Lucia; St Vincent; Grenada	113	94	107	90	115	92

Notes:

St Lucia is not separately distinguished in the overseas trade statistics.

Separate figures for Grenada are available from 1976; these are 14 and 12 thousand tons for 1976 and Jan-Oct 1977, respectively.

Tuesday, 6, December

Car exports to Japan

Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Trade to publish the latest available figures showing for the current year the numbers of motor vehicles exported from the United Kingdom to Japan, analysed by engine capacity.

Mr Meacher gave the following numbers of passenger motor cars (SITC(R) 732.1):

	January-October 1977
Grand total of which new:	1543
Not exceeding 500 cc	8
Exceeding 500 cc, not exceeding 1000 cc	1
Exceeding 1000 cc, not exceeding 1600 cc	17
Exceeding 1600 cc, not exceeding 2200 cc	271
Exceeding 2200 cc, not exceeding 2800 cc	212
Exceeding 2800 cc, not exceeding 3500 cc	13
Exceeding 3500 cc	523
Used	498

Note: The number of motor vehicles other than passenger motor cars exported to Japan in this period was 14.

Imports from South Africa

Peter Blaker (Blackpool South) asked what percentage of United Kingdom requirements of the following minerals in 1970 and the latest available calendar year were imported from South Africa, including South West Africa: gold, vanadium, chrome ore, manganese ore, industrial diamonds, antimony, uranium and platinum group metals.

Mr Meacher, in addition to his reply published in *Trade and Industry*, 9 December, page 498, gave the information below:

SOUTH AFRICA AND SOUTH WEST AFRICA

Description	Value of total imports (£'000 cif) 1970	Value of total imports (£'000 cif) 1976	Value of Imports (£'000 cif) 1970	Value of Imports (£'000 cif) 1976	Percentage of total value 1970	Percentage of total value 1976
Manganese (ore only)	6 155.0	18 290.1	1 636.2	6 487.4	26.6	35.5
Chrome (ore only)	2 067.0	5 213.5	885.0	3 474.4	42.8	66.6
Vanadium (including metal content of pentoxide, ash and residues, and ferro-vanadium)	2 925.3 [2]	4 222.2	[1]	1 298.6	—	30.8
Antimony	87.8 [2]	187.7 [2]	[3]	[3]		
Uranium compounds and uranium depleted in U-235	0.3 [2]	19 316.0	— [3]	—		
Uranium in other forms	[3]	[3]	[3]	[3]		
Industrial diamonds	193.6 [2]	1 674.3 [2]	— [3]	2.5		
Gold [4] [5]	18 986.7 [2] [3]	35 022.1 [3]	3.6 [2] [3]	7 701.0 [3]		
Platinum group metals [5]	15 283.8 [3]	36 110.6 [3]	3 756.6 [3]	13 961.1 [3]		

Key: [1] Not separately distinguished. [2] Partial coverage only. [3] Details excluded by reason of commercial confidentiality or national security. [4] Includes gold coin and platinum-plated gold. [5] Omits jewellery and other articles made from gold or platinum.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842. (Alternative no 01-215 5051.)

New companies

James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Trade how many new companies had been formed in each region of the United Kingdom in the past two years.

Mr Clinton Davis gave the following total number of new companies registered in Great Britain in the past two years:

	Year ended 31.12.75	Year ended 31.12.76
England and Wales	43 428	53 819
Scotland	2 250	2 266
Total	45 678	56 085

No other geographical division of registrations was recorded.

6/12–38

Textile machinery scheme

Kenneth Clarke (Rushcliffe) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what was the total amount of grants so far approved and paid under the textile machinery industry scheme; and what funds were still available under the scheme.

Mr Cryer replied that at 30 November 1977 the total amount of grant approved under the textile machinery scheme was £2 million, of which £20,000 had been paid. There was still £18 million available under the scheme. Applications totalling £5 million are under consideration. Details of selective financial assistance, including assistance offered under the industry schemes, are published quarterly in *Trade and Industry*.

Canned pineapple imports

Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked the Secretary of State for Trade what was the value of imports of canned pineapples for each of the past five years; and what was his policy towards the reduction of tariff barriers on this fruit.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

UK IMPORTS OF CANNED PINEAPPLES IN SYRUP (excluding pineapple pulp).

Year	Value (£)
1972	6 816 300
1973	9 052 600
1974	11 175 900
1975	11 113 900
1976	10 433 000

The full communtiy tariff on pineapple, which would apply in the UK from 1 January 1978 was 22 to 24 per cent with a levy on the added sugar. But a considerable proportion of our imports entered at reduced rates of 12 to 15 per cent under the generalised system of preferences and a certain amount entered duty free from the African, Caribbean and Pacific countries signatory to the Lomé Convention. He would continue to seek a reduction in the community tariff on this fruit.

Wednesday, 7 December

Aid to timber users

James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he was able to estimate the amount of cash aid given from government funds to the timber-using industry in each region of the United Kingdom, and what were the largest pulp mill and timberboard projects supported by government funds in the last five years.

Mr Cryer gave details, in the tables below, of selective financial assistance offered under sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972 to the timber and furniture industries, as defined in order XVII of the standard industrial classification, and to the pulp, paper, and converting industries, included in order XVIII. Detailed information on the amount of regional development grants, and other forms of assistance to industry, eg for research, was not available in the form requested, and a disproportionate cost and staff effort would be required to extract and analyse all payments. Details of regional development grants paid, broken down by groups of qualifying activities, and by areas were published each year in the annual report on the Industry Act 1972. The only offer of assistance for a wood pulp mill project within the last five years had been to St Anne's Board Mill Company Ltd, at Bristol. Loans amounting to £1.3 million were advanced to Scottish Timber Products Ltd to help set up a chipboard plant at Cowie, near Stirling, within the same period.

Special steels

Mr T. H. H. Skeet (Bedford) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what percentage of the total output of special steels and stainless steel was produced by the private sector in the United Kingdom.

Mr Huckfield gave the following information:

Special steel (tool steel, high speed steel and stainless steel bar)	95% [1]
Stainless steel (flat products)	40% [1]

[1] estimated.
Source: British Independent Steel Producers Association.

PZM

Michael Grylls (North West Surrey) asked the Secretary of State for Industry, following the approval he gave on 6 October 1977 to the formation of the joint venture company Polsko Brytyjski Przedsiewzziecie Zeglugowe Sp. Z.Oo Szczecin, what proportion of the company's equity would be held by British Shipbuilders, how many British directors and Polish directors there would be, and what would be their salaries.

Mr Kaufman replied that the company was expected to be formally constituted immediately before the building contracts were finalised. The principal agreement signed by British Shipbuilders and Polska Zegluga Morska provided that:

a the share capital would be such amount as should be agreed between the parties to be paid in equal shares by British Shipbuilders and PZM, and

b the joint venture should be controlled by a board of directors consisting of a president and one further member nominated by British Shipbuilders and a managing director and one further member nominated by PZM.

The directors' salaries had not been determined.

Coastguarder sales

Paul B. Rose (Manchester, Blackley) asked how many HS 748 aircraft had been produced and exported, respectively; and what efforts were currently being made to extend the sales of the HS 748 Coastguarder abroad.

Mr Huckfield stated that a total of 313 HS 748 aircraft had been produced to date of which 264 had been exported. British Aerospace were making vigorous efforts to sell the Coastguarder version worldwide, and the government was providing all necessary assistance.

Textiles from Hong Kong

Robert Parry (Liverpool, Scotland Exchange) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement on the import of textiles into the United Kingdom from Hong Kong.

Mr Meacher said that United Kingdom imports of textiles from Hong Kong up to the end of the year were covered by a bilateral agreement between Hong Kong and the EEC under the multifibre arrangement. The present agreement expired on 31 December and quotas for incorporation in a new agreement had been agreed between Hong Kong and the European commission.

Exports to Japan

Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would publish figures, as at the latest available date, showing the value of motor vehicle components exported this year to Japan.

Mr Meacher said that in the 10 months to October 1977, UK exports of motor vehicle components[1] to Japan were valued at £4.8 million (fob).

[1] Mainly SITC(R) Codes 732.89 (part) plus 711.5 (part).

Hitachi

Gordon A. T. Bagier (Sunderland South) asked the Secretary of State for Industry if he would make a statement on the negotiations with Hitachi.

Mr Williams replied that he had met with representatives of Hitachi on 6 December, when they informed him that the company had decided not to proceed with its proposal to establish a colour television factory in Washington New Town at this time. The company explained that, in the lengthy discussions which had taken place between Hitachi and the government, the company had made a number of important concessions of benefit to the United Kingdom. But the United Kingdom industry and trades unions had remained opposed to the proposal, despite all efforts to explain the company's intentions. Hitachi would not wish to establish a manufacturing facility in the United Kingdom unless the climate was favourable. They believed that even if the UK government were to give immediate approval, they could not expect normal operation of the project in the UK. The company had therefore decided to take the proposal no further at this time.

He had told the representatives of Hitachi that he fully understood the reasons for the decision. It remained government policy to welcome all inward investment which brought benefit to the United Kingdom, but the government would wish in this case to take account of the views of the UK industry and trade unions with which it was seeking to develop a strategy for rationalising the electronics industry. Decisions on individual projects in this sector would need to be taken in the light of those discussions. It was agreed that there would be other possibilities for future co-operation and he had made it clear that the government would welcome the opportunity to discuss these with Hitachi. He regretted that this project had been deferred but emphasised that it had not been cancelled, inward investment would continue to play an important part in strengthening UK industry by creating new jobs, particularly in the assisted areas.

Cost of advice centres

Betty Boothroyd (West Bromwich West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection what were the running costs of advice centres as a percentage of total consumer expenditure; and what was the cost per person in Great Britain.

Mr Fraser said that the government's 100 per cent grant aid to all Consumer Advice Centres in Great Britain this year was equal to rather less than 0.005 per cent of total consumer expenditure in 1976/77. Expressed as a cost per person in Great Britain, the grant aid represented one half penny per month.

ASSISTANCE UNDER THE INDUSTRY ACT 1972 FROM THE START OF THE ACT BY FINANCIAL YEAR AND REGION

Section 7 assistance offered to the timber and furniture industries £ '000

	1972–73		1973–74		1974–75		1975–76		1976–77	
Region	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers
Scotland	2	70	5	33	7	181	5	38	9	466
Wales	2	27	8	167	6	71	4	37	7	572
Northern	5	109	14	396	5	124	8	371	7	200
North-West	–	–	5	179	11	1 120	9	62	13	83
Yorkshire and Humberside	1	45	8	152	9	229	8	113	11	197
South-West	–	–	1	24	2	24	4	157	1	2
East Midlands	–	–	1	27	3	18	1	32	5	63
West Midlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	24
Total	10	251	42	978	43	1 767	39	810	54	1 607

Section 8 assistance offered in the same period to the timber and furniture industries
1 offer of £300 000 made to a firm in the West Midlands region in 1976/77.

ASSISTANCE UNDER THE INDUSTRY ACT 1972 FROM THE START OF THE ACT BY FINANCIAL YEAR AND REGION

Section 7 assistance offered to the pulp, paper and converting industries £ '000

	1972–73		1973–74		1974–75		1975–76		1976–77	
Region	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers
Scotland	–	–	2	135	3	373	4	357	10	2 235
Wales	1	15	2	75	3	134	3	60	2	104
Northern	1	2	7	349	2	52	7	138	7	251
North-West	–	–	6	750	12	597	7	146	14	748
Yorkshire and Humberside	–	–	2	200	4	166	3	40	5	83
South-West	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
East-Midlands	1	15	1	13	1	1	3	30	1	3
West-Midlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	3	32	20	1 522	25	1 323	27	771	39	3 424

Section 8 assistance offered in the same period to the pulp, paper and converting industries
No assistance offered in 1972–73, 1973–74 or 1974–75
No assistance offered to firms in East-Midlands and West-Midlands

	1975–76		1976–77	
	No. of projects	Value of offers	No. of projects	Value of offers
Scotland	–	–	4	1 117
Wales	–	–	1	122
Northern	–	–	1	1 376
North-West	1	82	2	545
Yorkshire and Humberside	–	–	2	193
South-West	–	–	3	1 826
Eastern	1	97	1	174
London and South-East	–	–	6	1 960
Total	2	179	20	7 313

Thursday, 8 December

Steel exports and imports

Donald Stewart (Western Isles) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would list the volume of exports and imports of steel in each of the last five years.

Mr Meacher gave the following information:

INGOTS, SEMI-FINISHED AND FINISHED STEEL

Million tonnes

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Jan-Oct 1977
Imports	2.66	2.78	3.82	3.74	4.10	3.09
Exports	4.45	3.99	3.15	3.02	3.53	3.61

Friday, 9 December

Film fund

Gwynneth Dunwoody (Crewe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade if he would make a statement about the present financial position of the National Film Development Fund.

Mr Meacher replied that the two amounts of £200,000 envisaged as being available for the first two years of the scheme had, as a result of the large number of suitable projects which had come forward, already largely been committed. In view of this, he had accepted a recommendation of the Cinematograph Films Council that a further sum of £120,000 be made available from the British Film Fund to enable the scheme to continue to the end of its two year experimental period ending July 1978.

Belgian textile industry

Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked about the measures being taken to assist the Belgian textile and clothing industries.

Mr Meacher replied that he did not know of any special import licensing arrangements operated in Belgium. Although certain other measures had been discussed, he understood that none had yet been introduced. Under existing MFA bilateral agreements the great majority of quotas were administered by the exporting country; member states were required to issue automatic import authorisation on production of a valid export certificate.

Textile negotiations

Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield) asked about negotiations with India, South Korea, Brazil, and Taiwan on the level of textile quotas under the re-negotiation of the multi-fibre arrangement.

Mr Meacher replied that the outcome of the negotiations between the European commission and India, South Korea and Brazil would be considered by the council of ministers on 20 December. Autonomous measures would be taken against Taiwan.

Competition policy

Giles Shaw (Pudsey) asked whether people of relevant commercial experience from outside the public service would be included in the group being set up to review the operation of competition policy.

Mr Fraser said they would not. The group consisted of economists, administrators and advisers within the public service. But the group's initial and limited study would be based on published material and he anticipated that there would be an opportunity for public discussion before decisions arising from the review were taken.

Mr Shaw also asked if the review of competition policy would include competition both within and between the nationalised industries.

Mr Fraser said the view would take into account the existing powers to refer activities of the nationalised industries to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

Ending of transitional period

Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection to what extent the known and expected increases in food prices and other items resulting from the ending of Great Britain's transitional period of entry into the EEC would in 1978 increase the cost of living and raise the retail price index.

Mr Maclennan replied that the changes in agricultural support prices which would result from the completion of transition to EEC arrangements were equivalent to an increase of about 1 per cent in consumers' expenditure on food, or about ¼ per cent in expenditure on all items. Retail food prices were however influenced by many other factors than institutional prices, especially the strength of demand and the quantities of stocks held by processors and distributors. For some products large stocks were currently held and the effects of the end of transition on food prices would therefore be spread over some time. For many industrial products, UK accession to the EEC, by reducing and eliminating tariffs, would help to restrain prices, but no estimate of the precise effect was readily available.

EEC regional development fund

James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for Industry what had been the total funds spent in all EEC countries through the regional development fund; and if he would make a statement about progress on review of the fund's operations and resources beyond 1978.

Mr Cryer said that the latest available information on payments from the European Regional Development Fund to all member states was contained in the commission's second annual report on the fund (r 1613/77). This showed that 368 million units of account (mua) was paid in 1975 and 1976 against total commitments of 799.9 mua. Of this the United Kingdom received payments of 106.9 mua (£44.5 million) against commitment of 228.1 mua (£95.0 million) to approved projects in the assisted areas and Northern Ireland. Since then further payments and approvals of commitment to the United Kingdom had increased total gross receipts from the fund to £75.0 million and commitment to £136.7 million.

Frozen chips prices

Sydney Tierney (Birmingham, Yardley) asked if steps would be taken to ensure that the 25 per cent reduction in the price of frozen chips forecast in the latest economic review of the Institute of Grocery Distribution was passed on promptly to retailers and consumers.

Mr Maclennan said that retail prices of frozen chips and other frozen potato products fell by about 20 per cent on average between the second and third quarters of this year, and there was also evidence of further reductions subsequently. It therefore appeared that the forecast reduction had been passed on.

Finance for technology

The National Research Development Corporation provides financial and other support for technological developments of potential commercial importance. NRDC promotes the adoption by industry of new products and processes invented in government laboratories, universities and elsewhere. NRDC is participating in joint ventures with industry on an increasing scale. The corporation welcomes submissions in confidence from firms who have promising new projects to launch in any branch of industry or commerce. The conditions for its considering proposals of this kind are set out in a leaflet which may be obtained on application, either by writing to the National Research Development Corporation, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL, or by telephoning 01-828 3400.

Economic Trends Annual Supplement

The monthly *Economic Trends* is well known. But did you know that the Central Statistical Office also publishes an *Annual Supplement* which provides a unique source for long runs of quarterly and annual data for the key series of economic indicators?

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See Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of government publications.

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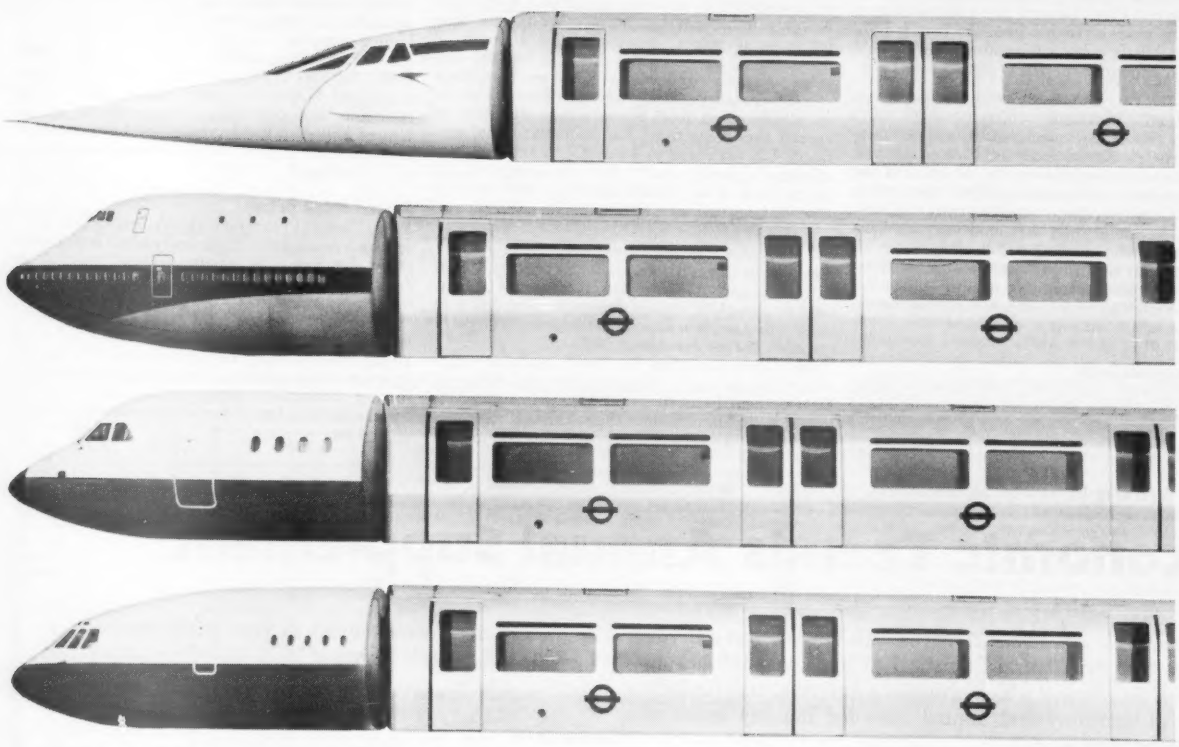

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HEATHROW CENTRAL

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Business travel

Travelling of any kind is a nuisance, a change in the natural order of things. You can alleviate the problem – even make it enjoyable – especially when on business because you have a choice of how, what, where, and when. One of the keys to success is forward planning and professional help.
This feature will point you in the right direction. Other specialist publications will keep you up-to-date. A list of addresses for further information is on page 560.

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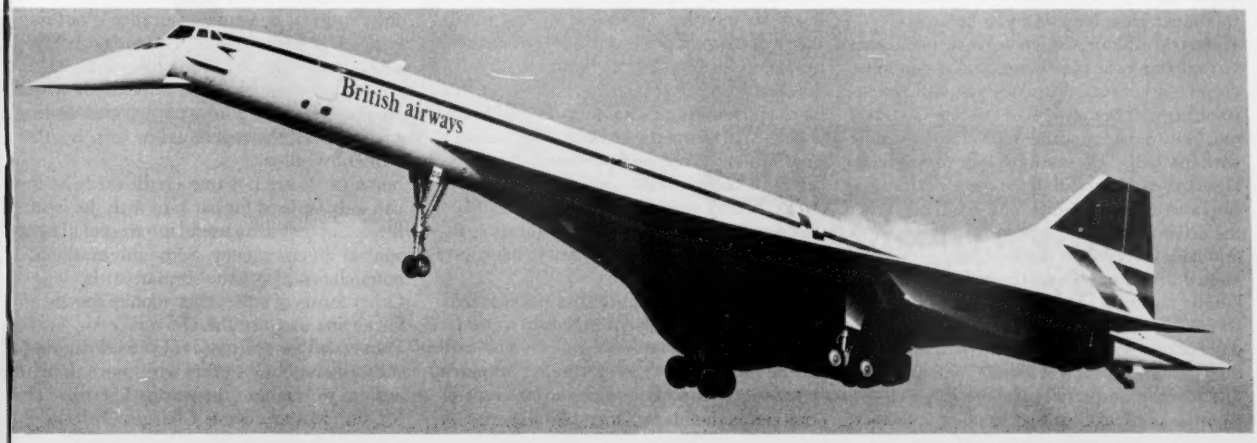
Flight plan - ahead

To start you thinking about your business travel methods, John Bentley outlines some of the short cuts to success, concentrating on air travel and how to avoid the pitfalls.

How often do you stop to think about the ways in which you travel on business? After all, in this area you normally have a choice, unlike the holiday travel situation, where your travelling arrangements are fixed by the needs of your family or the type of holiday.
Perhaps the first question which ought to be asked is whether you need to travel at all. What is to be done at your destination which cannot be equally well done by letter, telex or telephone? Would it be more cost-effective to pay for your customer or client to come and see you? In a manufacturing industry the client can see your samples in his own office, but he cannot see your factory, meet the workforce and your colleagues; in a service industry you could take him to meet some of your clients who are already satisfied with your service. But when you decide that you do need to travel, do you ever stop to think why?'I have no time to stop and think,' you say. In that case you ought to hire an assistant to take some of the load. Some of the best thinking time is on a train or an aircraft when you are encased in a capsule where nobody, if you are travelling alone, can disturb you. 'But I work on my papers when I'm on the train,' you say. Fine, for a while, but if you spend your whole three-hour train journey drafting letters or filling out your last month's expenses claim you will arrive at the other end just as jaded as you would if you had driven. One of the secrets of successful business travel is variety, and one of the best ways to relax on a long journey is to do some mental planning. It can be forward planning or simply a re-appraisal and assessment of your job and the way you are carrying it out. After an hour you will probably be fast asleep – one way to ensure you arrive at the other end refreshed and ready to start doing business. Because *that*, and nothing else, is why you are travelling at all. The travel is incidental, the business might be critical, so you have to make sure that you arrive in excellent shape and ready to get down to work. To achieve this needs some planning on your part, if only for the simple reason that one journey for you (say an overnight flight), might be ideal, but for your colleague in the next office would be highly tedious.
'Yes, but I leave the arrangements to my secretary or the travel section.' Good, you would not be expected to purchase the tickets yourself, but have you briefed the people concerned fully enough about your requirements? Too often we let events take charge, rather than controlling them ourselves. It is not good enough simply to say, 'I need to fly to Stockholm on Tuesday week and will be staying one night, returning the following evening.' Quite apart from the weather factor (see page 560) you may find yourself wasting your and the company's time by arriving too early or leaving too

Statistics on business travel

Detailed statistics on business travel are included in an article on the pattern of tourism and foreign travel in our Statistics section (page 596)



At work in Concorde's cabin.

late. To make the best use of time it is essential to find out what flights are available, and which of these has space; to assess the time necessary for the meeting, with allowances for delays in travel on the ground in the country concerned, and time differences; then find out what flights are available for the return journey.

Time or motion

It is often the case that business in a European capital can be conducted quite adequately in a working day, but this generally means travelling there on the previous evening. If this can be done it is certainly better, because of the freshness factor on the following morning. There again, there are many European cities which can be covered without an overnight stay, and if company travel budgets are tight, this is a way of saving some money, but the prudent executive, if he has had a long day's travelling and working on one day will take the following morning off work and go in after lunch in order to get his quota of sleep over night.

Another way of refreshing the mind and body is to come back the slow way. When there was a regular scheduled passenger ship service across the Atlantic many businessmen used to fly across to the United States or Canada, do a week's or 10 days' business, and then return by ship. That option is no longer open, but the idea of running down the mind and toning up the body after a prolonged business trip is as valid as ever.

So much for your own personal planning. What other factors can you take into account and control? Will you be travelling alone or in company? What time of year is it? This affects not only the weather but the likelihood of your being able to reserve seats and hotel accommodation. How do you cost your time and does your company see it the same way? Are you using the most convenient method of travelling – the best departure points and destinations? How long will you be away?

If you travel alone, the whole travel package is virtually at your discretion, and if you are travelling with subordinates you will have some say in how they will be expected to travel too. But there is another aspect of travelling with company. For example, four people in one large car would certainly be cheaper than four rail fares even over quite long distances, and if the driver were not the person who was most critically involved in the business to be conducted at the other end there would be no fatigue backlash. The same applies to air travel. It could be worthwhile looking into the costs of chartering aircraft for continental and inter-Britain flights when there are four travelling together, especially if there is a well-equipped airfield close to your office or factory.

On a fare basis the costs might work out roughly similar, but you have to take into account time spent on the ground at a large international airport compared with that at a small field; the proximity of the airfield to your base and that of your customer, and the fact that you can determine when the flight back will start. Charter flying certainly makes overnight stops redundant at places as far from Britain as Milan and Stockholm.

For even larger groups both the railways and the airlines might be able to offer special rates, which are worth considering when you are taking a technical sales team to the customer.

Finding out

British Airways publishes a special brochure for the business traveller which is designed to 'make your travel budget go further'. It covers in some detail the city-centre packages, exhibition and seminar packages, study tours and missions. The brochure itself is at present being revised and will be available once again in February 1978, but an integral part of it is the 'prices and planner' section which is available separately as an insert and is updated every six months. This section gives you a range of bargain prices for travel and accommodation for various destinations.

The brochure is an extremely useful document for the businessman who wants to plan his own travel. Apart from the obvious information on destinations, fares, and accommodation prices, it covers credit facilities, currency packs, health services (where you can get a 24-hour vaccination service), insurance, fly-drive, air taxi services by aircraft or helicopter, and secretarial services.

British Airways also publishes pocket-sized 'Business Brief' cards, grouped for various parts of Europe in plastic wallets. The cards give details of each country's main commercial centres – airports, BA offices, ground transport, public holidays – together with timetables from and to UK airports and details of important trade fairs. The cards are very useful to carry around and are just the right size.

The airline also publishes *Executive* magazine and has an executive club, although there is a waiting list for membership.

Many other airlines also have an executive club of one sort or another, (with US airlines an annual fee is payable), and if you travel often it is worth applying to join one or more of these clubs. At least you will then have an uncrowded lounge in which to wait (or work) if there are delays. Such clubs also usually offer special baggage labels and stickers and a card which will often get you reservation priority, cheque-cashing facilities, secretarial assistance and the use of a telephone.

Not all clubs offer all these facilities, so please check beforehand. The outline above is intended only as a general guide.

Another way of making sure that your plans will not be too far thwarted is to carry a selection of credit cards. Once again, no recommendations can be made here, but in addition to a bank cheque-card, Access or Barclaycard, an annual investment in American Express or Diners Card can be regarded as emergency international currency insurance if nothing else, as airlines, car-hire firms, and hotels world-wide accept payment on these cards. Major car-hire firms also issue cards which enable holders to hire a car without paying cash – either the individual or firm is subsequently billed.

Some cards are not true credit cards as they can only be used for car hire with the issuing firms, but they are a useful international hedge against an emergency. Some international hotel chains also issue similar cards.

Other forms of emergency money specifically for airline use, are the Universal Air Travel Plan which for a deposit of US $425 allows the subscriber to buy tickets with more than 180 airlines throughout the world. There are also MCOs (Miscellaneous Charges Orders)

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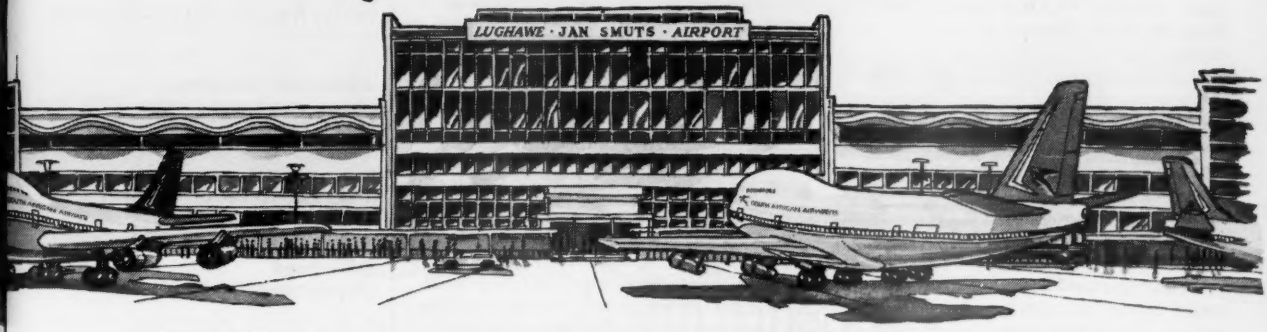

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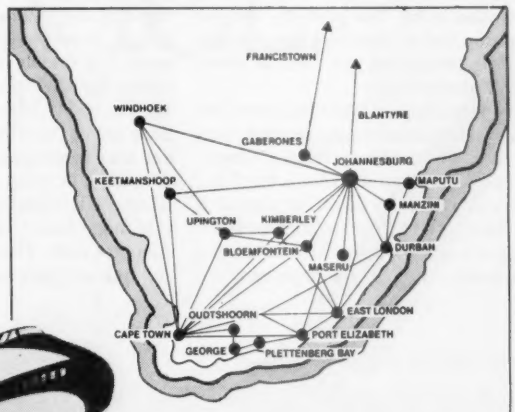

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ENCIRCLE TI 722 ON PAGE 616 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

which can be bought through most travel agents and can be used to buy airline tickets world-wide. But MCOs do not provide credit. Planning ahead, however, means using an expert. You are a businessman, not a travel expert and you can never really expect to be as astute as a professional. You can build up your knowledge of ticketing, fare structure and routeings, and it is an interesting subject for the regular traveller, but you should be concentrating on what you can do for yourself to smooth your own way, leaving the mechanics to the experts.

And the experts are undoubtedly the specialised business travel houses. Other, 'high street', agents may also have business travel services, within their main city offices or at regional centres. Do find a specialist in any case. Not only will they know their job as far as business travel is concerned, but will probably also offer their own bargain business travel packages.

Avoidable trouble

Trouble, for the traveller, can mean anything from revolution to fog. You probably will not be able to stop a revolution and you certainly won't stop fog forming but you might be able to get out from under both.

The key is flexibility, and for maximum flexibility you need minimum baggage and a range of credit cards or traveller's cheques. Once your air ticket is booked its value is fixed but the services which you fly on can be altered. If you do re-book a flight, do remember to cancel your original booking otherwise someone else could lose a seat. Altering your flight can even be carried out on the air-side of some terminals and if you are carrying only hand-baggage there will be no lost baggage problem.

Baggage is one of those problems which you can, with some forethought, overcome. Even for two or three nights a businessman or woman could travel with a case small enough to fit under an airline seat, and yet you so often see people going abroad for just one night with a medium-sized suitcase plus the usual briefcase or handbag. Hand baggage only cuts your time and trouble all round. If you do need to carry samples or literature in great quantities, send them ahead by airfreight and have them returned in the same way. The same system can be used for normal baggage if you work it out far enough ahead.

Weather problems are relatively easily overcome – again if you think ahead. On a world-wide basis, visibility is more of a problem than precipitation or cross winds, the exception being tropical islands in the rainy season, although it is visibility (or lack of it) which will baulk a landing and may cause a diversion. Fog causes day-long problems for air traffic and in periods of foggy weather in Northern Europe it is prudent to book via carriers who use aircraft with established automatic landing systems (British Airways is one) providing you are using an airport with the supporting ground aids (most European capitals and Heathrow in particular).

The problem is that your aircraft may be able to land safely at Heathrow but may not be able to get into the airport where you are stranded. Check, in foggy conditions, the night before you leave. Watch weather forecasts closely. If necessary take the overnight train or boat. If that day's flights have been working in and out of your airport and the fog is unlikely to get worse it is reasonable to think that the following day's flights will do so also. But fog can worsen, and persist for days. In those cases think about travelling on the surface to a fog-free area (sometimes impossible in less than 800 miles) or using train, boat or hovercraft. If London is fogged in, remember you might be able to get back to any UK destination and then get a train. That works out much cheaper and quicker than hanging about abroad.

Commuting by British Airways One-Eleven.

Useful contacts

British Airways Business Travel
PO Box 115,
West London Terminal, London SW7 4ED
Tel. 01-370 5411

British Caledonian Airways
193 Piccadilly, London W1
Tel. 01-437 3701

British Rail, see your local telephone directory

British Rail Shipping
50 Liverpool Street, London EC2M 7QH
Tel. 01-247 9812

Seaspeed Hovercraft
(Reservations) Tel. 01-606 3681 or
Dover (0304) 202266

Hoverlloyd
(Reservations) Tel. 01-499 9481

British Airports Authority
2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL
Tel. 01-834 6621

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate regional office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the south-east of England). The department in co-operation with commercial officers at embassies, high commissions and consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the commercial officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The department would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessman intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas commercial officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

For business travel and cargo (ULD) Viasa offers a twice weekly wide-body DC10 service from London Heathrow to Caracas, the business centre of the South American continent. The Monday flight goes on to Bogota and Lima.

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Rooting for Rail

Alan Williams looks at the often-forgotten railway as an alternative to air, both in Europe and the United States.

To most people, the words executive travel conjure images of high-speed jets and ultra-modern airport executive lounges. But in fact the truth is more mundane; air travel tends to be rather more fraught, and most inland business travel journeys are undertaken by car or train.

For the businessman rail travel can offer real advantages over car or 'plane; on domestic services, first class travel costs about the same price as second class air, with in many cases highly competitive centre-to-centre timings. First class travel can provide the busy executive with a roomy extension to his office, free from other distractions in a way impossible by road or air; with a reserved seat, he or she can work from the moment the train is boarded, unhindered by unproductive delays in airport lounges, security checks, or other in-flight distractions, and yet with optional refreshments just along the corridor. The latest air-conditioned rolling stock, already in use on most major routes, often in high speed trains, is equal, if not superior, to airline accommodation, and even higher levels of comfort and speed are promised for the near future with the introduction of the 150 mph-plus advanced passenger train (APT) on the London-Glasgow route.

The overseas traveller, too, should not easily dismiss rail travel; France, Germany, Switzerland and Italy all have their own equivalents to Britain's high speed trains, and the network of 'Trans Europe Express' trains offers a comprehensive daily service of interconnecting trains, running at express speeds between all the major international centres. Stranded by a lightning airport strike in Copenhagen recently, I was astonished to find that, without prior reservation, I could book a rail ticket direct to London, with a comfortable first class compartment all the way to the Hook of Holland, at considerably less than the second class air fare. The transit across Northern Europe was both rapid and efficient, even allowing for the winter sea passage from the Hook of Holland to Harwich, and was certainly more comfortable and capacious than road or air. Throughout Europe, first class rail travel is a realistic, less expensive and often as speedy, centre-to-centre, alternative to road or air. The European rail network serves many centres not immediately served by regular air services or fast roads; punctuality and reliability is high, and in most cases, prior reservation is unnecessary for daytime travel.

The Mk 3 passenger coach, designed for use in the 125 mph (200 km/h) high speed train or behind conventional diesel and electric locomotives, has air conditioning, double glazing, extensive sound insulation, carpeting and automatic interior doors. Air springing and advanced bogie design give smooth riding at all speeds, while disc brakes and wheel slide detection equipment ensure efficient braking.

One rail service with which neither road nor air can begin to compete is the overnight sleeper. In Britain, regular overnight services link all the main industrial centres, offering a comfortable, private berth to which the businessman can retire after a busy day, to awake refreshed the following morning at centres as far afield as Penzance, Holyhead, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen or Inverness, as well as Paris or Brussels. Across Central Europe and into Scandinavia services are provided by a network of TEN (Trans Europe Night) trains at competitive fares. In my experience, the services are remarkably reliable, whatever the weather, but as they are well patronised, prior booking is usually necessary.

Even in America, where only a decade ago the combination of near-universal car ownership and round-the-clock air shuttle services seemed poised to finally extinguish the last passenger-carrying railroads, the government-sponsored National Railroad Passenger Corporation – Amtrak – is slowly building up a new network of inter-city services. After a poor start in 1970, due to the indifferent state of much of the rolling stock it inherited, Amtrak now operates about 250 trains each day over 38 000 km (23 600 miles) of track, and serves over 450 towns and cities across the United States. Many services, particularly those in the busy north-east corridor between Boston, New York and Washington, are equipped with the new stainless steel and aluminium 'Amfleet' cars which offer similar air-conditioned luxury to that found on principal European lines.

As for those who, either by choice or necessity, do have to take the 'plane, taking the train first is an increasingly popular method of reaching the airport. Most European airports now have direct rail links with the cities they serve; even London's Heathrow, for too long the Cinderella in this respect, gets its direct rail link this week with the opening of the new London Transport Piccadilly Line extension into the heart of the terminal complex. Plans are well advanced for improvements from next year to the already well-established train service serving Gatwick Airport from both London and Sussex, and increasing use is being made of 'Railair' coach links between Heathrow and provincial railheads at Stevenage, Watford, Reading and Woking.

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Bringing them into Britain

How BTA markets UK conventions and business travel abroad

Business travel to Britain represents something over 18 per cent of the total incoming tourist arrivals, and 22 per cent of the total earnings. Broadly speaking the business travel market is composed of those who travel at the expense of a company or other third party as opposed to those who pay for their travel, accommodation and entertainment costs out of their own disposable income.

Business travel can be roughly divided into four segments. The first category, the travelling businessman, moves according to the demand of his business or trade. He certainly spends well, but generally speaking will not be encouraged to stay longer or spend more than his work permits him.

It is to the other three categories that the British Tourist Authority applies its efforts to create more traffic with a high 'tourist spend', that is the conference market, visitors to trade fairs and exhibitions, and the newer but fast growing incentive market.

Britain has been a major centre for international meetings for many years, not only in numbers of meetings held, but in the large numbers of delegates that attend. While London captures nearly 50 per cent of all international meetings held in Britain the remainder are spread widely throughout the country and the number is growing every year. To keep up with this increasing demand the Wembley Conference Centre opened this year seating 2700; followed by the Brighton Centre seating up to 5000, which even a year before its opening had eight international meetings booked, worth £3 million in foreign currency earnings. By 1979 there will be another London conference centre, the Barbican Centre with 2000 seats, and a further 2000 seats in the new conference and exhibition centre at Harrogate.

The work of the British Tourist Authority in the conference field has two aspects: to provide to the organisers of national meetings basic information on venues and facilities that are available in Britain, and to promote meetings and conferences to Britain.

The BTA has its own conference department in London which supplies information to its 2

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Economy

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overseas offices, and services inquiries received from them. An up-to-date reference system is able to provide information on some 3000 international associations, their meeting patterns and requirements. Both national and international research and statistics concerning the conference market are available to conference centres, hotel groups, conference organisers and other bodies promoting meetings to Britain.

Every conference is unique, and very often the person or committee responsible for its organisation is doing the job for the first time. Aware of the problem, the BTA has produced a leaflet *Hosting an International Meeting* which describes the many ways the BTA can help. More specifically two other BTA publications *Conference Organisers' Check list* and *Financing a Conference* are available free on request, to help those involved for the first time, and cover a wide range of the problems and possible solutions.

The BTA aids and encourages all those national, regional and city organisations which are active in the promotion of conferences to Britain, such as the British Association of Conference Towns, the British Universities Accommodation Consortium (nearly 40 per cent of all international conferences held in Britain take place in a university); the Scottish Convention General Council; the London Convention Bureau; and towns and cities such as Birmingham, Bristol, Brighton, and Harrogate, for whom special promotions have been designed to attract overseas meetings. However, we have to face the reality that there is nobody standing in a queue to use Britain's facilities – we have to go out and sell hard in the face of some very fierce competition. In this cause we are pleased to be closely associated with the efforts of Wembley and Brighton, two towns which have gone all-out to win international meetings, and have succeeded long before their doors were opened. We are also delighted with our joint efforts with the British Committee of the International Congress and Convention Association in sponsoring lunches for potential invitors of international conferences to Britain, an activity which has netted more than 10 000 overseas delegates to Britain over then next five years.

Increasing the numbers of trade buyers to British trade fairs and exhibitions has clearly greater consequential benefits in the long term than the short-term earning of tourist revenue. The opening of the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham helped to generate a new interest in overseas buyers and a realisation that a co-operative effort has to be made and put into the promotion.

The BTA has always circulated trade fair information in its overseas publications and coming events lists, but in the last two years has developed a more specific and aggressive approach to the problem. In co-operation with the British Chamber of Commerce in France and contributing exhibition organisers, very effective presentational and direct-mailing techniques have been used to increase the number of buyers from France. In Brazil, in association with British Caledonian Airways, the BTA maintains a continuous direct-mail campaign to selected companies and trade associations. In New York the BTA carries out a press campaign to obtain wider publicity for selected trade fairs and create an interest among the travel trade to offer special packages to these events.

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London EC4P 4AD Tel: 01-248 5011/20
or your nearest Lep Travel Office.

ENCIRCLE TI 714 ON PAGE 616 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Safety on Small Craft

Specially written for the Department of Trade and Industry by Guy Cole, an experienced yachtsman, this important publication gives authoritative advice on safety matters and is designed to encourage and help the occasional 'week-end' sailor to acquire an understanding of what is involved in the recreation of his choice. It will also have an interest for all concerned in sailing or who participate in water sports involving boats.

As well as explaining life-saving appliances and other equipment, it deals with facilities for learning boat handling techniques and skills, maintenance, navigation, Collision Regulations, weather and tide, and the search and rescue operation.

The book has many illustrations by David Cobb, the well known marine artist, and includes photographs.

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ENCIRCLE TI 719 ON PAGE 616 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Much more can and will be done to co-ordinate the activity of exhibition organisers so that they can get the very best and widest publicity for their promotional efforts.

The incentive travel market is relatively new, and dominated by north America, where the technique of offering a travel prize in return for extra sales or effort, has become highly sophisticated. Britain is now in competition with most of the glamorous sun and sand destinations, but it is a growth market, and the variety of experiences that Britain can offer makes it an infinitely repeatable prize destination.

A recent promotion in Canada conducted over a two-year period, starting with basic trade directory research, in co-operation with British Airways and an investment in promotion of £15,000 created sales worth an estimated £2½ million to Britain's foreign exchange earnings, with another £1½ million in the pipeline.

British companies with overseas subsidiaries can help increase their own business, and make an additional contribution to invisible earnings by encouraging their overseas staff and dealers to greater efforts, rewarding them with a visit to Britain with their wives. Not only is this a prize worth winning but fraternal contacts that can be forged with personnel at head office can develop a lasting loyalty.

Business travel is big business, since it concerns spending money in Britain by overseas visitors it is a significant invisible export. It is also important to remember that inviting trade buyers, conferences and business colleagues to Britain helps to encourage a belief in the fact that Britain is not the defeated country they read about so often in their newspapers, but a thriving hardworking nation.

Chairman of the board

Business travel can now be fun, says Exec-U-Boards, manufacturers of executive-style skateboards. What you get says the firm, depends on what you want to pay. For your chairman or managing director Exec-U-Boards can provide chauffeur-driven boards taking even the hard pushing out of this up-to-the-moment mode of transport. Dividing screen, separate heating controls, tinted windows and cocktail cabinet are also available as optional extras. Matching accessories for the executive include grained leather knee and elbow pads with matching helmets. Corporate insignia can be provided for the chauffeur's uniform.

Case history: exporting management training

In line with the British Tourist Authority's prime objective to develop more high-spending tourist traffic to Britain, the Business Travel Department examined the management training market.

It was discovered that many management courses at British management training centres accepted overseas students, with often up to one-third of the students coming from overseas, and spending from £300-£3,000 per head.

There seemed to be a potential for expansion, more especially when, on examining the accounts of only one centre, it was seen that overseas earnings in this area had risen by 400 per cent over the last four years.

The BTA wrote to some 50 management training centres inviting them to a meeting to discuss the possibilities of expansion in this market. Of those approached, 30 attended the first meeting held in June 1977.

It was found that three export opportunities existed in this field: to increase overseas student intake, developing new courses in Britain for overseas participants; to run courses at overseas locations; to sell management course software, audio-visual packages, visual aids and so on.

Representatives of the centres agreed that a co-operative approach to marketing overseas would increase the selling potential of each individual training centre even though there was some diversity of objectives.

As a result the British Management Training Export Council was created in October 1977 with 25 members; a secretary was appointed; the British Overseas Trade Board approved the objectives, and a marketing plan was drawn up.

During 1978 small groups of members will embark on selling missions to the USA, Japan, and, in consultation with the British Council, to the Middle East. A brochure describing members courses and facilities will be produced early in 1978 for circulation to overseas posts and other promotional outlets.

The British Tourist Authority will continue to support this initiative until its success enables the group to become self-supporting, and will help to co-ordinate the support of other bodies with a vested interest in promoting invisible exports as well as tourism.

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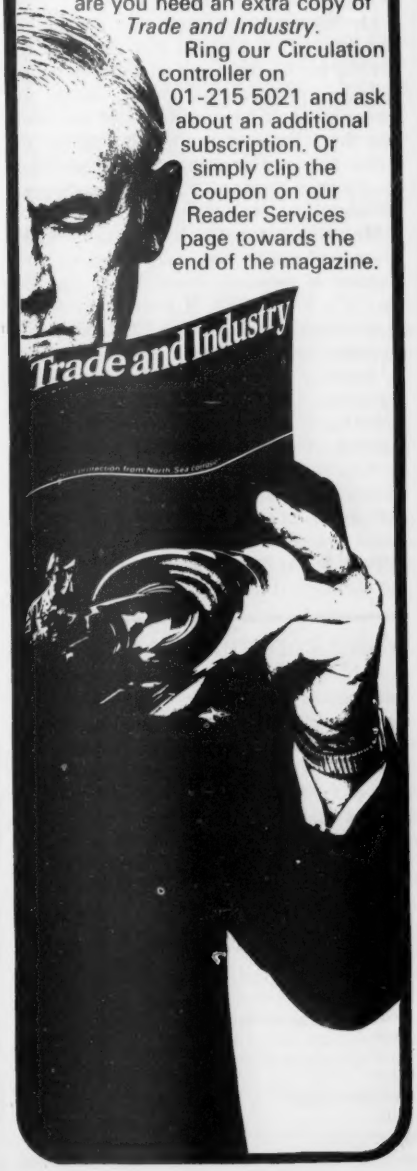

European community news

Commission will reconsider CFP proposals – Silkin

EEC fishery ministers meeting in Brussels from 5 to 7 December to consider commission proposals on the common fishery policy agreed to 'stop the clock' and meet again on 16 January 1978.

In a statement to the House of Commons on 9 December, John Silkin, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food said that the commission had undertaken in the meantime to reconsider its present proposals.

Mr Silkin told the house that the council had before it a number of proposals from the commission on the common fisheries policy, including proposals on quotas, access and conservation. 'I have already told the house that the UK could not possibly accept the quota and access proposals, and that the conservation proposals were inadequate although they had some good features.'

Mr Silkin said that he had emphasised that a comprehensive and fully effective programme of measures would be an essential part of a future CFP. 'I found a somewhat greater readiness among our EEC partners to recognise this point than heretofore'.

However, it remained the government's policy that a community conservation policy, which had to include measures to allow coastal member states to safeguard the stocks within their sovereignty or jurisdiction, could not be adopted separately from decisions on access and quotas.

The question of division of resources was more difficult, Mr Silkin said. The UK was the member state which had lost most in distant waters and contributed most to the fish stocks in the waters of member states, but the present commission proposals did not take proper account of these factors. 'They must be changed,' he said.

Mr Silkin continued 'I believe that at this council there was a more widespread recognition that any quotas need to take account of distant-water losses. I also believe that the general position of the UK is now better understood, although our contribution is not fully recognised even now. The crucial questions of access and coastal preference were not fully discussed. The government's position on these points remains unchanged.'

Ministers also agreed that existing conservation measures should continue unchanged until 31 January. These include the 'stand-still' on fishing effort adopted during 1977 and all other measures whether they were community measures or national. 'This is important because it means that the present North Sea herring ban and Norway pout box will continue,' Mr Silkin concluded.

More community news

Information on European community matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of *Trade and Industry*. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

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New EIB-government scheme for development area loans

Details of a new scheme to allow companies to take advantage of funds available through the European Investment Bank have been announced by Alan Williams, Minister of State at the Department of Industry. It will apply to investment projects in manufacturing industry in the development and special development areas.

The scheme will guarantee private-sector borrowers against exchange losses arising from borrowings from the European Investment Bank.

Describing the new scheme Mr Williams said that earlier this year the Prime Minister, as president of the council of ministers, asked the European institutions including the EIB to consider how they could encourage investment in the community in order to provide opportunities for reducing unemployment. Mr Williams said that the bank had responded favourably to this request, and he was confident that with the introduction of this scheme UK firms would be able to make greater use of the increased funds that would be available.

The EIB lends up to 50 per cent of the fixed asset costs of sound investment projects which aid regional development. The loans are medium-term (generally seven to 10 years) and are at a fixed rate of interest (around 7½ per cent at present for seven-year money). They are generally made in a mixture of foreign currencies and up to now companies have been reluctant to make use of these funds because of the risk of exchange losses. Under the new scheme borrowers will be able to enter into an agreement with the government whereby losses arising from changes in exchange rates will be met by the government.

The scheme will operate under section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and in Northern Ireland under the Industries Development Act (Northern Ireland) 1966. It will apply to employment-creating projects in manufacturing industry in the special development and development areas and Northern Ireland. It will be administered by the Secretaries of State for Industry, Scotland and Wales and the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce. The scheme will be introduced on 1 January 1978 and will last for one year. All loans entered into during 1978 will be covered for the duration of the loan.

The bank is prepared to make loans for 50 per cent of the cost of fixed assets of the project up to their normal maximum of £60 million. They do not make loans of less than £2.6 million. Special arrangements have been made by the government to enable the smaller companies to take loans from £30,000 upwards. Under the special arrangements agreed with the bank, loans from £30,000 to £2.6 million will be made through the appropriate government department who will both provide a guarantee against exchange losses and where necessary a commercial guarantee of repayment to the bank.

In addition applications for cover under this exchange guarantee scheme for loans for reconversion purposes from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) will also be considered. Loans are made towards investment by an industry on sound projects which create employment in areas affected by the run-down of the coal and steel industry. ECSC has recently borrowed sterling on the London market which will be available for lending to UK borrowers.

Getting in touch

Companies wishing to borrow more than £2.6 million should approach the EIB direct at the address on page 569, at the same time contacting the appropriate government department about exchange risk cover.

For loans between £30,000 and £2.6 million and companies should contact only the appropriate government department, which will arrange such loans on the bank's behalf.

England: Mr A. Rossiter, Department of Industry, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW10 4QU, tel. 01-211 3301.

Scotland: Scottish Economic Planning Department, Industrial Development Division, Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT, tel. 041-248 2855.

Wales: Mr Haydn Evans, Welsh Office Industry Division, Block 2, Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff CF4 4YL, tel. 0222 62131 ext. 399.

Northern Ireland: Mr J. T. Dunwoody, Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JX, tel. 0232 34488 ext. 443.

European Investment Bank: 2 Place de Metz, Boite Postale 2005, Luxembourg, tel. Luxembourg 43 50 11.

Common Fund: Dell says group B proposals could form consensus basis

The second session of the United Nations' negotiating conference on the common fund was suspended at the request of the developing countries (the group of 77) one day before its scheduled end, Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, said in answer to a parliamentary question on 7 December. The session ended on 1 December. Mr Dell said that the developed countries of group B, in expressing their regret at this decision, had made clear their readiness to continue the negotiations as soon as all groups could agree to do so.

In his concluding remarks, the chairman of the conference, ambassador Walker of Jamaica, commented that the group of 77 did not regard the suspension as a final breakdown and recommended that preparations for a resumed session should be set urgently in hand, he said.

At the outset of the session the developed countries had collectively put forward positive proposals reflecting a substantial advance in their thinking since the first round of negotiations in March. Mr Dell said in subsequent discussion they had indicated some important areas of flexibility in their position. 'We believe that the group B proposal provides a basis for a satisfactory consensus reflecting the major concerns of all participants: and we hope that the group of 77 will be prepared to resume negotiations in this spirit, recognising that compromise will be necessary in order to achieve a successful outcome. In the meantime we for our part will work with our partners in the European community and in group B as a whole for a resumption of negotiations at the earliest possible date,' he concluded.

End of the transition: tariffs on horticultural products

The transitional period for tariffs on horticultural products – mainly fruit and vegetables – ends on 31 December 1977, completing the process which began on 1 January 1974.

From 1 January 1978 the intra-community duties on these products will be completely abolished and the duties chargeable in the UK on imports from third countries will be fully aligned with those of the common customs tariff (CCT).

The tariffs on all other goods (industrial and agricultural products) were aligned with the CCT by 1 July 1977 (see *Trade and Industry*, 1 July 1977, page 672) and in consequence the duties on those goods will remain unchanged on 1 January 1978.

The common customs tariff is set out in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, vol. 20, no. L289 of 14 November 1977, available from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, price £4.06.

A revised schedule to part 8 of the UK Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification is now available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB and branches. It incorporates:

1 The changes in customs duties on horticultural products and the related simplification in the nomenclature.
2 The changes resulting from the adoption of the recommendation of the Customs Co-operation Council for amendments to the Customs Co-operation Council nomenclature (CCCN) (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 December 1977, page 446).
3 Certain changes in statistical descriptions and to practically every tariff/trade code number arising from the final stage of adopting the EEC's Nomenclature of Goods for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between the Member States (Nimexe).
4 Other minor amendments being made to the CCT designed to clarify the text.

Commission amends duty on cycle chains

EEC regulation 316/77 has been amended by the commission. The regulation imposed an anti-dumping duty on articulated link roller chains for cycle and motor cycles originating in Taiwan for the amount which their cif price fell short of 1.39 European units of account.

This amendment which came into effect on 4 December 1977, through EEC regulation 2571/77, altered the rates at which for the purposes of this duty, the European unit of account is to be converted into the various national currencies of the community.

This action has been taken to reflect exchange rate fluctuations since the definitive duty was imposed on 14 February 1977 by EEC regulation 316/77. In sterling terms the amendment adjusts the European unit of account from £0.667941 to £0.651768.

EEC information

The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership.
The unit's address is:
EEC Information Unit,
Department of Industry,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET.
Tel. 01-215 4301 (six lines).

EEC rules of competition

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L299, 23 November 1977, contains the text of a commission decision dated 7 November 1977 relating to a proceeding under article 85 of the Treaty of Rome.

77/772/EEC. International Permanent Bureau of Motor Manufacturers (BPICA) (Reference DGIV/417). The decision relates to a request on 29 October 1962 by BPICA, under articles 2 and 5 of council regulation 17, for negative clearance of regulations concerning the display of motor vehicles at international exhibitions. BPICA is a non-profit making association formed in 1919 and its members comprise 18 national associations of motor-car manufacturers.

The commission found that the regulations as notified did not qualify for negative clearance or for exemption under article 85(3) of the treaty. On 17 May 1976 the regulations were amended and, subject to certain reporting obligations, the commission has decided to grant exemption until 17 May 1982.

Further information can be obtained from the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, Fair Trading Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 0ET, tel. 01-215 5092.

Generalised tariff preference scheme for 1978 agreed

Discussions on the 1978 generalised tariff preference scheme (GSP) have now been concluded and the details will be published shortly in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*.

An outline of the 1978 scheme was given in *Trade and Industry*, 9 September, and the scheme is basically the same as that of the 1977 (*Trade and Industry*, 17 December 1976) and there have only been a few minor adjustments. The main features of the 1978 scheme are:

Agricultural products

The proposal to include some new products like horses for slaughter, certain kinds of crustaceans and molluscs, limes, tropical fruit cocktails and certain kinds of fruit and vegetables has now been adopted with some amendments for the 1978 GSP. All agricultural products subject to tariff quota will now have reserve shares so that quota shares can be more fully utilised.

Industrial products

For iron and steel, petroleum, footwear, plywood and some other products the increase in ceilings has been frozen at the 1977 level. For a number of sensitive, semi-sensitive and special ceiling products a modest increase in quotas and ceilings have been adopted.

The concept of a reserve share has now been extended to nine products excluding plywood and footwear which are subject to quotas under the sensitive list.

The least-developed countries are to be exempted from the provision that duty be

re-imposed when the ceiling limits for semi- and non-sensitive products are reached. They are already exempt from the 'butoir'.

Textiles

The arrangements for textiles that operated in 1977 will continue for the first six months of 1978, with a few minor changes. Tariff quotas, ceilings and butoirs will all be at half the 1977 level. Arrangements for the second half of 1978 will be published in *Trade and Industry* as soon as it is known what form they are likely to take.

Details of the items included in the EEC's GSP scheme and general information on its operation will be published in part 11 of HM Customs and Excise Tariff which is obtainable from Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

Further information

General inquiries about the 1978 GSP: Commercial Relations and Exports Division 1, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5470, or General Division, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5491.

Rates of duty for imports outside the GSP arrangements: General Division, Department of Trade, Room 310, 66-74 Victoria Street, for chapters 1 to 24 and 50 to 99 and Room 341 for chapters 25 to 49. Inquiries about origin and consignment conditions to Room 322.

Inquiries to Customs and Excise should be made to International Customs Division, tel. 01-626 1515, ext. 2570.

Copies of the *Official Journal of the European Communities* may be obtained from HM Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1, tel. 01-928 6977, ext. 365.

Generalised tariff preference scheme (GSP): restoration of normal duties

Trade and Industry, 25 February, 18 March, 22 April, 13 May, 24 June, 29 July, 19 August, 14 October and 18 November gave details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to 31 October. HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 30 November is as follows (the Customs' quota reference is given in brackets after the description of goods):

I Tariff quotas and special ceilings

Tariff heading/ Description of goods	Date UK quota share ex-hausted	Community butoir or where applicable UK maximum cumulative amount (m.a.) reached: duty re-imposed
61.01 Men's and boys' outer garments (6747)	7.11.77	(N.B. duty reintroduced on 5.1.77 for South Korea and Yugoslavia)
97.03 (s/c) Other toys: working models of a kind used for recreational purposes (5172)		11.11.77 South Korea

s/c denotes special ceiling.

II Ceilings

Tariff heading/ Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties: From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
27.10 Petroleum oils **A** Light oils **III** For other purposes **C** Heavy oils **I.c)** Gas oils – For other purposes **II.c)** Fuel oils – For other purposes **III.c)d)** Lubricating oils; other oils – to be mixed – for other purposes		12.11.77 Romania; 4.11.77 Romania
28.16 Ammonia	12.11.77	
28.46 Borates and perborates		13.11.77 Yugoslavia
35.03 Gelatin **Ex B** Gelatin and derivatives thereof		12.11.77 Brazil
46.03 Basketwork, wickerwork		29.11.77 Philippines
Ex 62.05 Other made up textile articles . . . other than of jute, other textile bast fibres of heading 57.03, or of coir	12.11.77	
68.13 Fabricated asbestos **B** Articles of asbestos **I** Thread		26.11.77 Venezuela
II Fabric **III** Other		29.11.77 Yugoslavia
70.14 **A II** Illuminating glassware		13.11.77 Romania
74.04 Wrought plates, sheets, and strips, of copper		20.11.77 Yugoslavia
74.07 Tubes and papers and blanks thereof, of copper; hollow bars of copper	20.11.77	
85.03 Primary cells and primary batteries		29.11.77 Hong Kong
97.06 Sports apparatus **B** Tennis rackets **C** Other	20.11.77	

Tariff quotas 1977 – exhaustions

The UK's share of the following EEC tariff quota for imports from Spain has been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Description of goods	HM Customs serial no. (part 11 of the UK tariff
ex 22.05 C.III B).1. ex IV.B).1	Wine of fresh grapes Bulk sherry	7041 Spain

The following UK tariff quotas for imports of paper and board and printed products from individual Efta countries and Finland (see *Trade and Industry* of 17 December 1976) have also been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Country of origin	HM Customs serial no. (part 11 of the UK tariff
ex 48.01 CII	Finland	1979
ex 48.01 E	Sweden	2338
ex 48.01 E	Finland	2397
ex 48.01 E	Finland	2389
48.21 B	Sweden	2885
49.03, 49.05 A, 49.07 A, 49.07 CII, 49.08, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11 B	Finland	3104

The community has announced that the following ceilings have been exhausted from Efta countries and duty reimposed:

UK tariff heading	Country of origin	Date of exhaustion
ex 48.01 CII	Sweden	26.11.77
ex 48.01 E	Sweden	13.11.77
ex 48.07 B	Austria	11.11.77
ex 48.07 B	Finland	11.11.77
ex 48.07 B	Sweden	11.11.77
48.15 B	Austria	4.11.77
48.15 B	Sweden	4.11.77

Inquiries about current tariff quota balances may be made to HM Customs and Excise, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2570.

CCT duty suspensions on aircraft components . . .

An EEC council regulation, adopted on 21 November, sets out the tariff suspensions to operate in 1978 for certain products intended for use in the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft (regulation (EEC) 2609/77, *Official Journal* L305, 29 November 1977).

For the most part, the regulation continues suspensions which would otherwise have expired on 31 December 1977. However, certain new suspensions will be introduced on parts for Airbus and Concorde; and some current suspensions will be terminated on certain items of avionic equipment imported for maintaining and repairing third-country aircraft operated by community airlines.

Full details of all the suspensions will be published in part 12B of HM Customs and Excise tariff.

. . . and on agricultural and industrial products

Four recently adopted EEC council regulations provide for suspension of the CCT on certain agricultural products (including tropical agricultural products), certain industrial products and large aircraft.

For the most part, the regulations continue suspensions which would otherwise expire on 31 December 1977, but also introduce some new suspensions.

Full details of all the suspensions will be published in part 12C of HM Customs and Excise tariff.

Review of CCT duty suspensions in the agricultural and industrial sectors

Details of existing suspensions (or reductions) of the CCT (common customs tariff) which are to be reviewed early in the new year were announced in *Trade and Industry*, 2 December. Other suspensions due to come into force on 1 January, and to operate in most cases for six months, will also be reviewed. The items concerned are listed in council regulation (EEC) 2622/77 (agricultural products). The number of a second regulation on industrial products is not yet available. Details are also given below.

Unless any objections are raised it is the intention that these suspensions should generally be maintained for a further period ending in most cases on 30 June 1979.

The department will wish to take account of UK interests in making its views known to the EEC before decisions are taken whether to continue the suspensions. UK producers of the goods in question, or of like or competing products, are entitled to object where they consider that they are able to supply the whole or the greater part of the needs of the community and that their interests would be adversely affected by the loss of protection involved in a suspension of the CCT. Those wishing to object should provide as much as possible of the following information:

1 estimated community (nine countries including the UK) demand in 1978 and 1979;
2 estimated UK demand in 1978 and 1979;
3 UK production expected to be available for:
  3.1 the UK market in 1978 and 1979;
  3.2 the rest of the community in 1978 and 1979;
  3.3 exports to other countries in the same years.

This information should be sent in writing to the Department of Trade, General Division, Room 332, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, to arrive by 6 January 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3576.

CCT heading/Description	CCT suspended rate of duty %
ex 03.01 BIq) *Sardinops sagax* or *ocellata* (pilchards), fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry[1]	4
ex 03.01 BIq) Sturgeons, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry[1]	0
ex 03.01 BIIa) and BIIb)7 Fillets of herring, fresh, chilled or frozen, intended for the processing industry	0
ex 03.02 AIa) Herring, dried, salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry	0
ex 03.02 AIc) Anchovies (*Engraulis* spp) salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces, in barrels or other containers of a net capacity of 10 kg or more[1]	0
ex 03.02 AIf) Coalfish (*Pollachius virens* or *Gadus virens*), salted or in brine, whole, headless or in pieces, intended for the processing industry	7
ex 03.02 AIId) Fillets of herring, dried, salted or in brine, intended for the processing industry	0
ex 16.04 B Salmon, for further processing into pastes, spreads or similar products	0
ex 16.04 CII Spiced and salted herrings, packed in barrels, intended for the processing industry	0
ex 16.04 CII 'Herring-flaps', prepared or preserved in vinegar, in barrels or other packings of a net capacity of 10 kg or more, intended for the processing industry	0
23.07 A Fish or marine mammal solubles[1]	0
ex 25.19 A Magnesium oxide, dead-burned but not fused, of a purity not less than 95 per cent, which may not contain[2]: a more than 0.05 per cent by weight of boron compounds evaluated as B_2O_3 b more than 3.5 per cent by weight of calcium compounds evaluated as CaO c more than 1.1 per cent by weight of silicon compounds evaluated as SiO_2 d a total of more than 0.7 per cent by weight of aluminium compounds and iron compounds evaluated as Al_2O_3 and Fe_2O_3	0
ex 28.04 CIII Tellurium, in ingots	0
28.42 AVI Lithium carbonates	3
28.46 AIb) Sodium borates, anhydrous	0
ex 28.48 BIII Dialuminium hexamagnesium carbonate decahydroxide tetrahydrate	0
ex 29.02 B 1,6,7,8,9,14,15,16,17,17,18,18-Dodecachloropentacyclo[12.2.1.1.^{6,9}.O^{2,13},.O^{5,10}]octadeca-7,15-diene	0
ex 29.03 BII 2-Nitropropane	8
ex 29.08 D *tert*-Butyl hydroperoxide, aqueous solution	0
ex 29.13 DI 11-*alpha*,17,21-Trihydroxy-16-*beta*-methylpregna-1,4-diene-3,20-dione	0
ex 29.11 EI 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxybenzaldehyde (vanillin)	0
ex 29.15 AIVa) Sebacic acid	0
ex 29.15 CIII Benzyl 3-hydroxy-2,2,4-trimethylpentyl phthalate	0
ex 29.16 BVI 3,5-Di-iodosalicylic acid	6
ex 29.22 DI 3,5-Dichloroaniline	0
ex 29.23 AII Dinoprost (INN), trometamol salt (INN)	0
ex 29.23 BII 3-Chloro-4-(4-chlorophenoxy)aniline	6
ex 29.23 DV 3,5-Diaminobenzoic acid	0
ex 29.25 BIIIb) 2'-Benzoyl-4'-chloro-*N*-(2-hydroxypropyl)-glycinanilide	0
ex 29.30 Methyl isocyanate	5
ex 29.30 *O,O*-Bis(4-*tert*-butylphenyl)-*N*-cyclohexylphosphoramidothioate	0
ex 29.31 B 2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde oxime	0
ex 29.31 B Cyclohexanethiol	0
ex 29.35 Q 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethylbenzofuran-7-ol	0
ex 29.35 Q Dexchlorpheniramine (INN) hydrogen maleate	0
ex 29.35 Q Carpipramine (INN) dihydrochloride	0
ex 29.35 Q Clotiazepam (INN)	0
ex 29.35 Q and ex 30.03 AIIb) Butorphanol (INN) and its salts	0
ex 29.35 Q 1,3,5-Triacryloylperhydro-1,3,5-triazine	0
ex 29.35 Q l-Tryptophan	0
ex 29.45 Potassium *tert*-butoxide	0
ex 30.01 B Mixture of oestrogens of equine origin	0
ex 30.01 B Human serum	0
ex 32.08 D Glass in the form of flakes of a length not less than 0.1 and not more than 3.5 mm and of a thickness not less than 2 and not more than 5 micrometers	0
ex 34.02 (Alkyl,C_{16}-C_{18})benzylbis(2-hydroxypropyl) ammonium chloride	0
ex 38.19 G Catalysts consisting of copper chloride supported on aluminium oxide for the preparation of dichloroethane from ethylene, hydrochloric acid and oxygen	0
ex 38.19 G Catalysts, in the form of granules having a diameter of not less than 3 and not more than 10 mm, consisting of silver supported on aluminium oxide, the silver content being not less than 16 per cent and not more than 19 per cent by weight	0
ex 38.19 U Mixture of x-butyl-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol and x,x'-dibutyl-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol	0
ex 38.19 U Mixture of 4-octyldiphenylamine and 4,4'-dioctyldiphenylamine intended for the production of polybutadiene-acrylonitrile	0
ex 39.02 CVIIb) Polyvinylchloride sheeting less than 1 mm thick of a width not less than 23 and not more than 28 cm, containing not less than 30 per cent and not more than 40 per cent by weight of a plasticiser, in rolls	10
ex 39.06 B *O*-(2-Hydroxyethyl)amylopectin hydrolysate	0
ex 48.01 F Japanese tissue (special long-fibre paper) for the manufacture of artificial sausage casings or for wrapping man-made textile fibres (continuous) in the course of industrial processing	0
ex 51.02 AII Polyimide strip, whether or not in rolls	0
ex 81.04 GI Electrolytic manganese of a purity of at least 99.7 per cent intended for the chemical industry	0
ex 81.04 KI Titanium sponge	0
ex 84.63 Forged and roughly shaped generator and turbine shafts of a weight exceeding 150 tonnes	0
ex 85.21 AV Digital displays consisting of a glass tube mounted on a board up to 220 mm long and 45 mm wide excluding leads. The tube contains a straight line of digits not less than four in number, each digit consisting of a number of segments containing an inert gas such as helium or argon with a metallic base coated with phosphorus salts which give off light when bombarded with electrons	0
ex 85.21 DII Digital displays consisting of a printed circuit board of a size not exceeding 35 mm by 90 mm with a single line of digits, not less than three in number comprising light-emitting diodes manufactured from gallium-based semi-conductor compounds mounted thereon. Each digit is comprised of seven segments plus a decimal point and the line of digits has a protective cover of translucent plastic	0
ex 88.05 B Visual display system generating images by computer intended for equipping flight simulators for civil aircraft	0

[1] The CCT was already temporarily reduced for the 12 months ending 30 June 1978 to the rates shown in *Trade and Industry*, 2 December. Reduction to the rates shown above will come into operation on 1 January 1978 and, with one exception, will remain in force until 30 June 1978. The exception is *sardinops sagax* or *ocellata* (pilchards) on which the 4 per cent rate will operate only until the end of February 1978; the previous reduction, to 8 per cent will be reinstated on 1 March 1978. [2] Suspension on this item is scheduled to terminate on 31 March 1978.

ECGD addresses

The Export Credits Guarantee Department's head office is at Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL. (Tel. 01-606 6699). ECGD has 10 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom, and these are listed from time to time in *Trade and Industry*.

Overseas trade news

ECGD improves bond support for exporters . . .

A reduction in the minimum limit for export contracts qualifying for the Export Credits Guarantee Department's bond support scheme from £1 million to £500,000 was announced on 8 December.

In a written answer to a parliamentary question, Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell said that in the light of a further year's experience of operating the scheme, and following consultation with the banks, he had decided to reduce the £1 million qualifying limit for eligible contracts. 'In future ECGD bond-issue support will be available for export contracts on cash or near-cash terms with a value of £500,000 or more,' Mr Dell said.

The new, lower limit will enable ECGD to give help for a wider range of contracts entered into by exporters of capital goods whose overseas buyers insist on the provision of bonds as a condition of contract.

Since the introduction of the bond support scheme in February 1975 (covering performance, tender, advance payment and progress payment bonds) 80 guarantees have been issued by ECGD in support of overseas contracts valued at £1,200 million. The demand for this form of cover has grown considerably in recent months: 51 guarantees for export contracts valued at over £950 million have been issued in the first 10 months of this year, compared with 29 in the whole of 1976. Cases currently under consideration involve UK export contracts valued at more than £3,000 million. Some 80 per cent of contracts are with buyers in the Middle East.

A growing number of overseas buyers now insist on their suppliers providing bonds. For export contracts worth £500,000 or more on cash or near-cash terms which are insured with ECGD against the normal credit risks, ECGD will assist in suitable cases by providing support for the issue of these bonds. ECGD does not itself provide the bonds, but gives support by means of an indemnity to a bank or surety company which is willing to issue the bonds.

Under its indemnity ECGD is unconditionally liable to reimburse the bond-giver in full for the amount of any bond call.

. . . and backs $5.1m loan for Sines refinery

A guarantee of repayment and funding for a $5.1 million loan which Baring Brothers and Co Ltd, acting on behalf of the Bank of Scotland, has made available to Petroleos de Portugal EP (Petrogal) of Lisbon is being provided by the Export Credits Guarantee Department.

The loan will help finance a $6 million addition to a £12 million contract awarded by Petrogal to Procon (Great Britain). The additional contract is for the supply of materials and services for an extension to the oil refinery at Sines, 90 miles south of Lisbon.

DOT annual report under Import Duties Act 1958

As required by section 4 of the Import Duties Act 1958 the Department of Trade laid before parliament a report on 6 December on the exercise of their powers under the act during the year ended 31 March 1977.

This report, the eighteenth to be made under the act, gives details of orders made during the period under review to vary import duties and to allow exemptions and reliefs from duty (including drawback of duty on exportation) and details of a regulation concerning origin rules. It also gives details of the value of goods which benefited from various existing provisions for relief from duty.

Copies of the report, (House of Commons, 84), published on 7 December 1977, can be obtained from HM Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB, and branches, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 (price 60p or 69½p by post).

British trade fair in Abidjan

Montague Kent and Co, of London, is organising a British trade fair in Abidjan from 6 to 10 February 1978 – the first British fair to be held in the Ivory Coast.

Abidjan is a focal centre for this most important section of west African trade and development and the fair has the support of the Ministry of Commerce in the Ivory Coast and by the Department of Trade in Britain.

The Houphouët-Boigny conference centre in Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast, is the location for the fair. Tours are being arranged by the Ivory Coast travel agency in conjunction with Thomas Cook to enable visits to the centre to be made from neighbouring areas and towns. Special travel facilities are also being arranged from European centres and details of these are available, from ICTA offices or from Thomas Cook or the airline, UTA, or representatives.

Exhibits at the fair are being shown both in the conference centre and in an open air display area adjoining the main halls. The exhibition covers an important range of British manufacture and of the supply of goods and services connected with electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, civil engineering, air navigational aids, agricultural machinery, earthmoving equipment, motor vehicles, commercial vehicles, tractors, office machinery and equipment, textile machinery, yarns and dyestuffs, textile supplies, tools, chemicals, fertilisers, paints, pharmaceutical supplies, medical equipment, consumer goods, shipping and travel services and leisure resources.

For further information contact J. Morton, Montague Kent (Overseas) Ltd, 11 Argyll Street, London W1, tel. 01-734 3446.

Road haulage permit quotas raised

William Rodgers, Secretary of State for Transport, announced on 2 December increases in the road haulage permit quotas for Italy and Portugal. For Italy the quota for

Notices to importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH. Telephone inquiries should be addressed to the number at the end of the notice.

1645: imports of gold coins, gold medals, etc

Notices to importers 1488 and 1524 described the licensing arrangements for the importation into the UK of gold coins, gold medals, gold medallions, etc. These arrangements are now varied as set out below.

On and after 16 December 1977, the following goods may be imported into the UK from all sources, other than Southern Rhodesia, under the authority of the Open General Import Licence (ie without the need for an individual import licence):

Tariff heading	Description of goods
ex 71.12 ex 71.13 ex 99.05 ex 99.06	Gold medals, gold medallions, gold tablets and other such gold pieces in pictorial relief or bearing inscriptions, manufactured in or before 1937
ex 99.05 ex 99.06	Gold coins minted in or before 1937 (being collections and collector's pieces of numismatic interest minted in or before 1937, and antiques of an age exceeding one hundred years)

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644 ext. 276/280.

1978 has been increased to 5950, from the 1977 level of 4850. A decision on allocation of the additional permits will be made early in 1978 following consultations with the road haulage and freight transport associations. Operators are asked not to contact the international road freight office on this matter but to await a further press announcement.

For Portugal the quota for 1978 has been increased to 360 from the 1977 level of 325. In addition there will be a supplement of 15 a month for a maximum of six months or until a co-operation scheme between UK and Portugal comes into operation with a quota of 125. Portuguese permits will continue to be available on demand.

UN seminar on handling equipment

A seminar on the present situation and future trends in the use of electro-mechanical handling equipment in engineering industries is being held by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe in Bulgaria in 1979.

At a preparatory meeting to discuss the arrangements, to be held in Geneva in February next, the UK will be represented by Mr J. E. M. Lilley of the Department of Industry, who would be glad to hear by 31 January from organisations and individuals with an interest in the subject, at the Department of Industry, Economics and Statistics Division 3, Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, London SW1P 2AG. (tel. 01-212 6873).

Baghdad transport talks

John Horam, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Transport, on a two-day visit to Baghdad, as guest of the Iraqi government, discussed with the Transport Minister, Dr Mukarram Jamal, various transport matters including the progress of negotiations towards a possible road haulage agreement between the United Kingdom and Iraq.

Tariff quotas 1978: paper and board and certain printed products originating in Efta countries (and Finland)

New tariff/trade numbers from 1 January 1978

Under the agreements between the European Economic Community and the countries concerned, the UK may open for each year from 1974 to 1983 (inclusive) zero-duty tariff quotas for imports of certain paper and printed products that fall within chapters 48 and 49 of the common customs tariff, and originate in Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland. This notice sets out the proposed quota levels for 1978 in the light of discussions with those concerned. The proposals can only be implemented for the UK by making a parliamentary order which has been laid before the House of Commons. In a few cases, the quota levels include small amounts for which the Channel Islands legislate separately. Details of the quotas will later be published in part 11 of the customs tariff.

The main tariff headings of the proposed quotas, their description and the amounts for 1978 are set out in the tables below. For the convenience of importers the relevant tariff and trade (t/t) numbers are shown against the quota description. These are the new t/t code numbers in force after 1 January 1978 due to the removal of many duty subheadings and various rearrangements following UK full adoption of the common customs tariff of the European community. (The new tariff headings are available from HMSO under the title 'Replacement schedule for part 8 of HM Customs and Excise duties and overseas trade descriptions'.)

To be eligible for these quotas, goods must be covered by a movement certificate on Form EUR 1. For goods from Austria, Finland, Norway and Sweden, the EUR 1 must be endorsed 'Article 25(1) satisfied'.

Qualifying goods, as in 1977, will be set off against the quotas in the order in which any importer enters them with customs for home use and claims relief from duty (the 'greyhound system'). Advice on administration of quotas and how to claim such tariff quota relief is given in customs notice 771 of March 1973 and amendments entitled 'Imported goods: tariff quotas'. Inquiries should be directed to any office of HM Customs and Excise.

Inquiries about the normal rate of duty for imports outside the quotas should be addressed in writing to General Division, Branch 2, Department of Trade, Room 341, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Inquiries about how the quotas may be administered should be addressed in writing to General Division, Branch 2, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66/74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Inquiries about the scope and levels of individual quotas for chapter 48 products should be addressed in writing to PTM Branch, Department of Industry, Room 701, Ashdown House, 123 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6RB.

Inquiries concerning chapter 49 should be addressed to PTFD Division, Department of Trade, Room 417, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB.

CCT heading and description		Quota serial no.	1978 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1978 tariff/trade code no.				
Sweden								
Chapter 48								
	Paper and paperboard: Articles of paper pulp of paper or of paperboard							
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding) machine made in rolls or sheets: C Kraft paper and kraft board: II Other: Kraft liner		123 260 tonnes					
		1898	(of which not more than 105 620 tonnes weighing less than 225 g/m²)	4801.1500	4801.2100	4801.2700		
		1871	(of which not more than 17 640 tonnes weighing 225 g/m² or more)	4801.3110	4801.3150			
	Kraft paper for large capacity sacks.	1936	125 000 tonnes	4801.1600	4801.2300	4801.2800		
	All goods of this subheading other than those covered by the two preceding entries.		77 250 tonnes					
		2001	(of which not more than 12 250 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801.1200 4801.2600	4801.1310 4801.2911	4801.2510 4801.2919	4801.2551 4801.2990	4801.2559 4801.3310
		2028	(of which not more than 65 000 tonnes unbleached)	4801.0800 4801.1790	4801.0900 4801.1900	4801.1100 4801.3350	4801.1350	4801.1710
	ex F other							
	Bible paper, manifold (thin typing) paper; printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5 per cent.	2095	14 000 tonnes	4801.5800	4801.6100	4801.6200	4801.6610	4801.6699
	Printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and containing more than 5 per cent of mechanical woodpulp.	2141	56 000 tonnes	4801.6400	4801.6900			
	Semi-chemical fluting paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2184	41 000 tonnes	4801.7500				
	Sulphite wrapping and packaging paper weighing less than 225 g/m²	2214	19 000 tonnes	4801.7100	4801.7300			

CCT heading	and description	Quota serial no.	1978 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1978 tariff/trade code no.				
	All goods of this subheading weighing less than 225 g/m² other than cellulose wadding, webs of cellulose fibres (soft tissues) and than paper covered by the four previous entries		26 500 tonnes					
		2435	(of which not more than 6 500 tonnes test liner paper)	4801.8210	4801.8450			
		2451	(of which not more than 2 000 tonnes base paper for sensitising with solutions other than silver salts)	4801.5250	4801.5400			
		2478	(of which not more than 9 000 tonnes wall-paper base)	4801.5300				
		2486	(of which not more than 9 000 tonnes other papers)	4801.4100 4801.5600 4801.9310	4801.4300 4801.7700 4801.9399	4801.4510 4801.8291	4801.5210 4801.8299	4801.5500 4801.8499
	All goods of this subheading weighing 225 g/m² or more		35 700 tonnes					
		2311	(of which not more than 8 400 tonnes test liner-board)	4801.8440				
		2338	(of which not more than 17 500 tonnes folding box-board)	4801.8411	4801.8419	4801.8421	4801.8429	
		2346	(of which not more than 300 tonnes electrical insulating press-board (Presspahn))	4801.9100				
		2354	(of which not more than 9 500 tonnes other paper board)	4801.4300 4801.8800	4801.4550 4801.9500	4801.8460 4801.9700	4801.8499 4801.9799	4801.8600
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard and glazed transparent paper in rolls or sheets	2532	8 500 tonnes	4803.1000 4803.8099	4803.3000	4803.5000	4803.6000	4803.8010
48.04	Composite paper or paperboard (made by sticking flat layers together with an adhesive) not surface coated or impregnated whether or not internally reinforced in rolls or sheets	2567	654 tonnes	4804.1000 4804.5099	4804.2100 4804.6000	4804.2500 4804.7000	4804.4000 4804.8000	4804.5010
48.05	Paper and paperboard corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets) creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets:							
	B Other		14 506 tonnes					
		2974	(of which not more than 2 500 tonnes kraft paper weighing less than 225 g/m²)	4805.2100	4805.2900	4805.8010	4805.8099	
		2583	(of which not more than 12 006 tonnes other than previous entry)	4805.3000	4805.5000			
48.07	Paper and paperboard impregnated, coated surface – coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within chapter 49) in rolls or sheets:							
	C Other:		11 484 tonnes					
	Coated printing paper weighing less than 225 g/m²	8756	(of which not more than 6 564 tonnes mechanical weighing not more than 65 g/m²)	4807.5710				
		8764	(of which not more than 1 500 tonnes other mechanical)	4807.5911	4807.5919			
		2648	(of which not more than 3 420 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807.5750	4807.5951	4807.5959		
	Other than above		38 063 tonnes					
		2729	(of which not more than 7 615 tonnes folding boxboard)	4807.6511	4807.6519	4807.6521	4807.6529	
		2737	(of which not more than 30 448 tonnes other than folding boxboard)	4807.5500 4807.6599 4807.8111 4807.9110	4807.5600 4807.6610 4807.8119 4807.9199	4807.5800 4807.6699 4807.8150 4807.9700	4807.5980 4807.6800 4807.8199 4807.9900	4807.6400 4807.7000 4807.8500
48.15	Other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape:							
	B Other	2834	3 284 tonnes	4815.1000 4815.5010 4815.9910	4815.2100 4815.5099 4815.9999	4815.2900 4815.6100	4815.3000 4815.6500	4815.4000 4815.9500
48.16 A	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paperboard	2842	553 tonnes	4816.1000	4816.9100	4816.9500	4816.9600	4816.9800
48.21 B, C and D	Other articles of paper, paper pulp, paperboard, or cellulose wadding excluding 48.21 A	2885	1 230 tonnes	4821.1100 4821.3100 4821.6000	4821.1300 4821.3300 4821.7000	4821.1500 4821.3700 4821.9900	4821.2100 4821.4000	4821.2500 4821.5000
ex Chapter 48	Other products of chapter 48, excluding products of subheading no. 48.01 A and heading 48.09	2982	3 500 tonnes	see below				
	4801.0500 4801.0600 4801.3500 4801.3700 4801.4700 4801.4900 4805.1000 4807.1000 4807.3000 4808.0000 4810.1000 4810.9000 4811.2100 4811.2900 4811.4000 4812.0000 4813.1000 4813.3000 4813.5000 4813.9000 4814.1000 4814.3000 4814.9000 4815.0510 4815.0599 4816.9900 4818.1000 4818.2100 4818.2900 4818.3000 4818.4000 4818.5000 4818.6100 4818.6900 4818.8010 4818.8099 4819.0000 4820.1000 4820.9000 4821.0100								

Note: Swedish DFQ no. 2141 : Newsprint paper for any reason ineligible for the EEC quota bearing T/T code numbers 4801.6511 or 4801.6515, is also admissable to this quota.

Finland

Chapter 48	Paper and paper-board: articles of paper pulp, of paper and paper-board:							
48.01	(including cellulose wadding), machine made in rolls or sheets:							
	C Kraft paper and kraft board:							
	II. Other							
	Kraft liner.	1847	59 175 tonnes	4801.1500	4801.2100	4801.2700	4801.3110	4801.3150
	Kraft paper for large capacity sacks.	1901	25 100 tonnes	4801.1600	4801.2300	4801.2800		
	Other		30 610 tonnes					
		1952	(of which not more than 1 750 tonnes, bleached and semi-bleached)	4801.1200 4801.2600	4801.1310 4801.2911	4801.2510 4801.2919	4801.2551 4801.2990	4801.2559 4801.3310
		1979	(of which not more than 28 860 tonnes unbleached)	4801.0800 4807.1790	4801.0900 4801.1900	4801.1100 4801.3350	4801.1350	4801.1710
	ex F other:							
	Bible paper, manifold (thin typing) paper; printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5 per cent.	2079	15 250 tonnes	4801.5800	4801.6100	4801.6200	4801.6610	4801.6699
	Printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and containing more than 5 per cent of mechanical woodpulp.	2125	198 000 tonnes	4801.6400	4801.6900			
	Semi-chemical fluting paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2168	47 840 tonnes	4801.7500				

CCT heading	and description	Quota serial no.	1978 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1978 tariff/trade code no.				
	Sulphite wrapping and packaging paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2192	6 000 tonnes	4801.7100	4801.7300			
	All goods of this subheading weighing less than 225 g/m² other than cellulose wadding, webs of cellulose fibres (soft tissues) and than paper covered by the four preceding entries.	2389	31 500 tonnes (of which not more than 25 000 tonnes wallpaper base)	4801.5300				
		2397	(of which not more than 6 500 tonnes other than wallpaper base)	4801.4100 4801.5400 4801.8291 4801.9399	4801.4300 4801.5500 4801.8299	4801.4510 4801.5600 4801.8450	4801.5210 4801.7700 4801.8499	4801.5250 4801.8210 4801.9310
	All goods of this subheading weighing 225 g/m² or more.	2249	41 700 tonnes (of which not more than 24 000 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100 per cent woodpulp)	4801.8411	4801.8419			
		2257	(of which not more than 3 700 tonnes folding boxboard made from furnishes containing waste paper)	4801.8421	4801.8429			
		2265	(of which not more than 14 000 tonnes other paperboard not mentioned in the two entries immediately preceding this entry)	4801.4300 4801.8600 4801.9799	4801.4550 4801.8800	4801.8400 4801.9100	4801.8460 4801.9500	4801.8499 4801.9710
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper in rolls or sheets:	2516	4 500 tonnes	4803.1000 4803.8099	4803.3000	4803.5000	4803.6000	4803.8010
48.05	Paper and paperboard, corrugated (with or without flat surface sheets), creped, crinkled embossed or perforated, in rolls or sheets:							
	B Other	2575	22 500 tonnes	4805.2100 4805.8099	4805.2900	4805.3000	4805.5000	4805.8010
48.07	Paper and paperboard impregnated coated surface-coloured surface decorated or printed (not merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within chapter 49): in rolls or sheets:							
	C Other:							
	Coated printing paper weighing less than 225 g/m²	8721	18 575 tonnes (of which not more than 8 535 tonnes mechanical weighing not more than 65 g/m²)	4807.5710				
		8748	(of which not more than 7 500 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807.5911	4807.5919			
		2613	(of which not more than 2 540 tonnes other than mechanical)	4807.5750	4807.5951	4807.5959		
	Other than above		51 350 tonnes					
		2672	(of which not more than 25 500 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100 per cent woodpulp)	4807.6511	4807.6519			
		2699	(of which not more than 1 600 tonnes folding boxboard made from furnishes containing waste paper)	4807.6521	4807.6529			
		2702	(of which not more than 24 250 tonnes other paper and paperboard)	4807.5500 4807.6599 4807.8111 4807.9110	4807.5600 4807.6610 4807.8119 4807.9199	4807.5800 4807.6699 4807.8150 4807.9700	4807.5980 4807.6800 4807.8199 4807.9900	4807.6400 4807.7000 4807.8500
48.15	Other paper and paperboard cut to size or shape:							
	B Other	2826	5 500 tonnes	4815.1000 4815.5010 4815.9910	4815.2100 4815.5099 4815.9999	4815.2900 4815.6100	4815.3000 4815.6500	4815.4000 4815.9500
ex Chapter 48	Other products of chapter 48 excluding products of subheading no. 48.01 A and heading 48.09.	2915	5 000 tonnes					
	4801.0500 4801.0600 4801.3500 4801.3700 4801.4700 4801.4980 4804.1000 4804.2100 4804.2500 4804.4000 4804.5010 4804.5099 4804.6000 4804.7000 4804.8000 4805.1000 4807.1000 4807.3000 4808.0000 4810.1000 4810.9000 4811.2100 4811.2900 4811.4000 4812.0000 4813.1000 4813.3000 4813.5000 4813.9000 4814.1000 4814.3000 4814.9000 4815.0570 4815.0599 4816.1000 4816.9100 4816.9500 4816.9600 4816.9800 4816.9900 4818.1000 4818.2100 4818.2900 4818.3000 4818.4000 4818.5000 4818.6100 4818.6900 4818.8010 4818.8099 4819.0000 4820.1000 4820.9000 4821.0100 4821.1100 4821.1300 4821.1500 4821.2100 4821.2500 4821.3100 4821.3300 4821.3700 4821.4000 4821.5000 4821.6000 4821.7000 4821.9900								

Note: Finnish Quota no. 2125: newsprint paper for any reason ineligible for the EEC quota bearing T/T code numbers 4801.6511 or 4801.6515, is also admissable to this quota.

Norway

Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard							
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made in rolls or sheets:							
	C Kraft paper and kraft board:							
	II Other:							
	Kraft liner.	1863	8 400 tonnes	4801.1500	4801.2100	4801.2700	4801.3110	4801.3150
	Kraft paper for large capacity sacks.	1928	16 000 tonnes	4801.1600	4801.2300	4801.2800		
	Other.		12 200 tonnes					
		1987	(of which not more than 3 200 tonnes bleached and semi-bleached)	4801.1200 4801.2600	4801.1310 4801.2911	4801.2510 4801.2919	4801.2551 4801.2990	4801.2559 4801.3310
		1995	(of which not more than 9 000 tonnes unbleached)	4801.0800 4801.1790	4801.0900 4801.1900	4801.1100 4801.3350	4801.1350	4801.1710
	ex F Other							
	Bible paper, manifold (thin typing) paper; printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5 per cent.	2087	14 750 tonnes	4801.5800	4801.6110	4801.6200	4801.6610	4801.6699
	Printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² containing more than 5 per cent of mechanical woodpulp.	2133	31 975 tonnes	4801.6400	4801.6900			
	Semi-chemical fluting paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2176	17 500 tonnes	4801.7500				
	Sulphite wrapping and packaging paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2206	13 200 tonnes	4801.7100	4801.7300			
	All goods of this subheading weighing less than 225 g/m², other than cellulose wadding, webs of cellulose fibres (soft tissues) and than paper covered by the four previous entries.		12 500 tonnes					
		2419	(of which not more than 6 000 tonnes tissue paper (hard))	4801.9310				
		2427	(of which not more than 6 500 tonnes other papers)	4801.4100 4801.5300 4801.8210 4801.9399	4801.4300 4801.5400 4801.8291	4801.4510 4801.5500 4801.8299	4801.5210 4801.5600 4801.8450	4801.5250 4801.7700 4801.8499

CCT heading and description		Quota serial no.	1978 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1978 tariff/trade code no.				
	All goods of this subheading weighing 225 g/m² or more.	2281	10 900 tonnes (of which not more than 2 600 tonnes folding boxboard made from furnishes containing waste paper)	4801.8421	4801.8429			
		2303	(of which not more than 8 300 tonnes other paperboard not mentioned in the entry in this column immediately preceding this one)	4801.4300	4801.4550	4801.8411	4801.8419	4801.8440
				4801.8460	4801.8499	4801.8600	4801.8800	4801.9100
				4801.9500	4801.9710	4801.9799		
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper and paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets	2524	18 500 tonnes	4803.1000	4803.3000	4803.5000	4803.6000	4803.8010
				4803.8099				
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:							
	C Other		6 700 tonnes					
		2753	(of which not more than 3 700 tonnes folding boxboard made from 100 per cent woodpulp	4807.6511	4807.6519			
		2761	(of which not more than 1 000 tonnes folding boxboard made from other body furnishes)	4807.6521	4807.6529			
		2788	(of which not more than 2 000 tonnes other paper and paperboard not mentioned in the two entries in this column immediately preceding this one)	4807.5500	4807.5600	4807.5710	4807.5750	4801.5800
				4807.5911	4807.5919	4807.5951	4807.5959	4807.5980
				4807.6400	4807.6599	4807.6610	4807.6699	4807.6800
				4807.7000	4807.8111	4807.8119	4807.8150	4807.8199
				4807.8500	4807.9110	4807.9199	4807.9700	4801.9900
ex Chapter 48	Other products of chapter 48, excluding products of subheading no. 48.01 A and heading 48.09	2931	7 750 tonnes (of which not more than 2 100 tonnes creped household and toilet paper)	4805.3000				
		2958	(of which not more than 5 650 tonnes other than creped household and toilet paper)					
	4801.0500 4801.0600 4801.3500 4801.3700 4801.4700 4801.4900 4804.1000 4804.2100 4804.2500 4804.4000 4804.5010 4804.5099 4804.6000							
	4804.7000 4804.8000 4805.1000 4805.2100 4805.2900 4805.5000 4805.8010 4805.8099 4807.1000 4807.3000 4808.0000 4810.1000 4810.9000							
	4811.2100 4811.2900 4811.4000 4812.0000 4813.1000 4813.3000 4813.5000 4813.9000 4814.1000 4814.3000 4814.9000 4815.0510 4815.0599							
	4815.1000 4815.2100 4815.2900 4815.3000 4815.4000 4815.5010 4815.5099 4815.6100 4815.6500 4815.9500 4815.9910 4815.9999 4816.1000							
	4816.9100 4816.9500 4816.9600 4816.9800 4816.9900 4818.1000 4818.2100 4818.2900 4818.3000 4818.4000 4818.5000 4818.6100 4818.6900							
	4818.8010 4818.8099 4819.0000 4820.1000 4820.9000 4821.0100 4821.1100 4821.1300 4821.1500 4821.2100 4821.2500 4821.3100 4821.3300							
	4821.3700 4821.4000 4821.5000 4821.6000 4821.7000 4821.9900							

Note: Norwegian quota no. 2133: newsprint paper for any reason ineligible for the EEC quota bearing T/T code numbers 4801.6511 or 4801.6515 is admissable to this quota.

Austria

Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard							
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets:							
	C Kraft paper and kraft board:							
	ex II Other, excluding kraft liner and kraft paper for large capacity sacks	1944	5 000 tonnes	4801.0800	4801.0900	4801.1100	4801.1200	4801.1310
				4801.1350	4801.1710	4801.1790	4801.1900	4801.2510
				4801.2551	4801.2559	4801.2600	4801.2911	4801.2919
				4801.2990	4801.3310	4801.3350		
	ex F Other:							
	Bible paper, manifold (thin typing) paper; printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5 per cent.	2052	2 500 tonnes	4801.5800	4801.6100	4801.6200	4801.6610	4801.6699
	Printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and containing more than 5 per cent of mechanical wood-pulp.	2117	830 tonnes	4801.6400	4801.6900			
	All goods of this subheading weighing less than 225 g/m² other than sulphite wrapping and packaging paper, semi-chemical fluting paper, cellulose wadding, webs of cellulose fibres (soft tissues) and than paper covered by the two entries in this column immediately preceding this one.	2362	580 tonnes	4801.4300	4801.4550	4801.8411	4801.8419	4801.8421
				4801.8429	4801.8440	4801.8460	4801.8499	4801.8600
				4801.8800	4801.9100	4801.9500	4801.9710	4801.9799
	All goods of this subheading weighing 225 g/m² or more.	2222	830 tonnes	4801.4100	4801.4300	4801.4510	4801.5210	4801.5250
				4801.5300	4801.5400	4801.5500	4801.5600	4801.7700
				4801.8210	4801.8291	4801.8299	4801.8450	4801.8499
				4801.9310	4801.9399			
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated, surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within chapter 49), in rolls or sheets:							
	C Other							
	Coated printing or writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2591	18 000 tonnes	4807.5710	4807.5750	4807.5911	4807.5919	4807.5951
				4807.5959				
	Other.	2664	3 000 tonnes	4807.5500	4807.5600	4807.5800	4807.5980	4807.6400
				4807.6511	4807.6519	4807.6521	4807.6529	4807.6599
				4807.6610	4807.6699	4807.6800	4807.7000	4807.8111
				4807.8119	4807.8150	4807.8199	4807.8500	4807.9110
				4807.9199	4807.9700	4807.9900		
48.15	Other paper and paperboard, cut to size or shape:							
	B Other	2796	3 917 tonnes	4815.1000	4815.2100	4815.2900	4815.3000	4815.4000
				4815.5010	4815.5099	4815.6100	4815.6500	4815.9500
				4815.9910	4815.9999			
ex Chapter 48	Other products of chapter 48, excluding products of subheading no. 48.01 A and heading 48.09.	2907	3 700 tonnes	as below				
	4801.0500 4801.0600 4801.1500 4801.1600 4801.2100 4801.2300 4801.2700 4801.2800 4801.3110 4801.3150 4801.3500 4801.3700 4801.4700							
	4801.4900 4801.7100 4801.7300 4801.7500 4803.1000 4803.3000 4803.5000 4803.6000 4803.8010 4803.8099 4804.1000 4804.2100 4804.2500							
	4804.4000 4804.5010 4804.5099 4804.6000 4804.7000 4804.8000 4805.1000 4805.2100 4805.2900 4805.3000 4805.5000 4805.8010 4805.8099							
	4807.1000 4807.3000 4808.0000 4810.1000 4810.9000 4811.2100 4811.2900 4811.4000 4812.0000 4813.1000 4813.3000 4813.5000 4813.9000							
	4814.1000 4814.3000 4814.9000 4815.0510 4815.0598 4816.1000 4816.9100 4816.9500 4816.9600 4816.9800 4816.9900 4818.1000 4818.2100							

CCT heading and description	Quota serial no.	1978 quota levels (metric tonnes)	Corresponding 1978 tariff/trade code no.
Quota 2907 contd.			
4818.2900 4818.3000 4818.4000 4818.5000 4818.6100 4818.6900 4818.8010 4818.8099 4819.0000 4820.1000 4820.9000 4821.0100 4821.1100			
4821.1300 4821.1500 4821.2100 4821.2500 4821.3100 4821.3300 4821.3700 4821.4000 4821.5000 4821.6000 4821.7000 4821.9900			

Note: Austrian quota no. 2117 : newsprint paper for any reason ineligible for the EEC quota bearing T/T code numbers 4801.6511 or 4801.6515 is also admissible to this quota.

Switzerland

Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard			
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including celullose wadding), machine made, in rolls or sheets: C Kraft paper and kraft board: ex II Other			
	Excluding kraft liner and kraft paper for large capacity sacks	2036	159 tonnes	4801.0800 4801.0900 4801.1100 4801.1200 4801.1310 4801.1350 4801.1710 4801.1790 4801.1900 4801.2510 4801.2551 4801.2559 4801.2600 4801.2911
	ex F Other			
	Bible paper, manifold (thin typing) paper; printing paper and writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m² and not containing mechanical woodpulp or in which mechanical woodpulp does not represent more than 5 per cent.	2109	222 tonnes	4801.5800 4801.6100 4801.6200 4801.6610 4801.6699
	Wallpaper base weighing less than 225 g/m².	2494	256 tonnes	4801.5300
48.03	Parchment or greaseproof paper or paperboard, and imitations thereof, and glazed transparent paper, in rolls or sheets	2559	132 tonnes	4803.1000 4803.3000 4803.5000 4803.6000 4803.8010 4803.8099
48.07	Paper and paperboard, impregnated, coated surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed (not being merely ruled, lined or squared and not constituting printed matter within chapter 49), in rolls or sheets: C Other			
	Coated printing or writing paper weighing less than 225 g/m².	2656	159 tonnes	4807.5710 4807.5750 4807.5911 4807.5919 4807.5951 4807.5959
	Other than above.	2745	615 tonnes	4807.5500 4807.5600 4807.5800 4807.5980 4807.6400 4807.6511 4807.6519 4807.6521 4807.6529 4807.6599 4807.6610 4807.6699 4807.6800 4807.7000 4807.8111 4807.8119 4807.8150 4807.8199 4807.8500 4807.9110 4807.9199 4807.9700 4807.9900
48.16 A	Boxes, bags and other packing containers of paper or paperboard	2869	228 tonnes	4816.1000 4816.9100 4816.9500 4816.9600 4816.9800
48.21 B, C, D	Other articles of paper pulp, paper, paperboard or cellulose wadding	2893	154 tonnes	4821.1100 4821.1300 4821.1500 4821.2100 4821.2500 4821.3100 4821.3300 4821.3700 4821.4000 4821.5000 4821.6000 4821.7000 4821.9900
ex Chapter 48	Other products of chapter 48 excluding products of subheading no. 48.01 A and heading 48.09.	3007	575 tonnes	as below
	4801.0500 4801.0600 4801.1500 4801.1600 4801.2100 4801.2300 4801.2700 4801.2800 4801.3100 4801.3150 4801.3500 4801.3700 4801.4100			
	4801.4300 4801.4510 4801.4550 4801.4700 4801.4900 4801.5210 4801.5250 4801.5400 4801.5500 4801.5600 4801.6400 4801.6911 4801.6915			
	4801.6999 4801.7100 4801.7300 4801.7500 4801.7700 4801.8210 4801.8291 4801.8299 4801.8411 4801.8419 4801.8421 4801.8429 4801.8440			
	4801.8450 4801.8460 4801.8499 4801.8600 4801.8800 4801.9100 4801.9310 4801.9399 4801.9500 4801.9710 4801.9799 4804.1000 4804.2100			
	4804.2500 4804.4000 4804.5010 4804.5099 4804.6000 4804.7000 4804.8000 4805.1000 4805.2100 4805.2900 4805.3000 4805.5000 4805.8010			
	4805.8099 4807.1000 4807.3000 4808.0000 4810.1000 4810.9000 4811.2100 4811.2900 4811.4000 4812.0000 4813.1000 4813.3000 4813.5000			
	4813.9000 4814.1000 4814.3000 4814.9000 4815.0510 4815.0599 4815.1000 4815.2100 4815.2900 4815.3000 4815.4000 4815.5010 4815.5099			
	4815.6100 4815.6500 4815.9500 4815.9910 4815.9999 4816.9900 4818.1000 4818.2100 4818.2900 4818.3000 4818.4000 4818.5000 4818.6100			
	4818.6900 4818.8010 4818.8099 4819.0000 4820.1000 4820.9000 4821.0100			

Note: Swiss quota 3007 : newsprint paper for any reason ineligible for the EEC quota bearing T/T code numbers 4801.6511 or 4801.6515 is also admissable to this quota.

Portugal

ex Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard			
ex 48.01 CIIa and CIIb	Kraft liner	2044	12 180 tonnes	4801.1500 4801.2100 4801.2700 4801.3110 4801.3150
48.01 F, 48.05 B	All goods of these subheadings	2508	1 000 tonnes	as below
	4801.4100 4801.4300 4801.4510 4801.4550 4801.4700 4801.4900 4801.5210 4801.5250 4801.5300 4801.5400 4801.5500 4801.5600 4801.5800			
	4801.6100 4801.6200 4801.6400 4801.6610 4801.6699 4801.6900 4801.7100 4801.7300 4801.7500 4801.7700 4801.8210 4801.8291 4801.8299			
	4801.8411 4801.8419 4801.8421 4801.8429 4801.8440 4801.8450 4801.8460 4801.8499 4801.8600 4801.8800 4801.9100 4801.9310 4801.9399			
	4801.9500 4801.9710 4801.9799 4805.2100 4805.2900 4805.3000 4805.5000 4805.8010 4805.8099			

Iceland

ex Chapter 48	Paper and paperboard: articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard with the exception of products of subheading no. 48.01 A and heading 48.09	2923	10 tonnes	

Chapter 49 Duty-free quotas: printed matter

CCT heading and description	1978 quota levels (metric tonnes)		Corresponding 1978 tariff/trade code no.
ex Chapter 49	Printed books, newspapers, pictures and other products of the printing industry: manuscripts, typescripts and plans – subject to customs duties in the common customs tariff (headings nos. 49.03, 49.05 A, 49.07 A, 49.07 CII, 49.08, 49.09, 49.10, 49.11 B)	Austria 207.039 Finland 862.512 Iceland 2.363 Norway 75.659 Portugal 25.000 Sweden 1 443.623 Switzerland 1 013.186	4903.0000 4905.1000 4907.1000 4907.9900 4908.0000 4909.0010 4909.0020 4910.0010 4910.0099 4911.9200 4911.9300 4911.2110 4911.2199

Design, quality and reliability vital for exports

Published on Tuesday this week (13 December), the British Overseas Trade Board's 1977 report explains how the board has coped with cuts in manpower and spending to meet increased demand for its services. A summary of the report appears below.

'Looking to the future with a trade surplus and rising oil production it will be even more vital to sell our exports on design, quality and reliability and not to sell simply on price,' states Sir Frederick Catherwood in his foreword to the British Overseas Trade Board's 1977 report.

Sir Frederick continues: 'Other countries have maintained substantial trade surpluses with a rising currency and there is no doubt that we can do the same. But there will have to be a deliberate shift to products which give value to the customer well beyond the initial price and this will need a well thought out change of policy. These changes take time and in many cases will need investment in new product lines. Meantime British costs must remain competitive.'

Export conference

Referring to the export conferences the chairman said, that by the end of Export Year the board had held 17 regional export conferences and board members had visited nearly 100 export plants, talking to thousands of managers, salesmen, convenors, stewards and the men and women on the machines.

The report pinpoints how the board has secured tauter use of the resources at its disposal to meet increased demand for its advice and services despite reduction in civil service manpower and constraints on public spending, by among other things the introduction of a new regime for charging for individual services which will, it is believed, lead to a more truly economic use of these services.

In its role as a bridge between industry and government the board brought to the attention of the Secretary of State for Trade the serious implications of further inflation on Britain's export efforts. It was also among those bodies which made representations to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on personal taxation of businessmen who travel frequently overseas. The board was pleased to see that the regulations were subsequently changed in a way which lightens the tax disincentive to business travel.

Referring to the use of the board's services, the report states that for trade fairs, outward missions and other promotions in 1976, the board supported 7191 firms at 352 fairs, exhibitions or like events. This was a new record and compares with 6837 at 350 events in 1975. In 1976 2844 businessmen took part in a total of 235 missions compared with 2552 businessmen and 221 missions in 1975.

Market research

Much greater use was made of the board's export market research scheme – in the year ended March 1977, 345 projects were initiated compared with 244 in the previous 12 months. Commenting that BOTB was providing for greater use of this scheme in its forward estimates, the report said the board believed it to be particularly suited to the needs of the many firms which would need to develop overseas markets if the aims of the industrial strategy were to be achieved.

The board's European component service is also providing substantial practical assistance to British exporters. In 1976 specific export opportunities were notified to nearly 800 British companies, and as a direct result quotations for nearly £14 million worth of components were submitted. Indications are that the figures for 1977 will be higher.

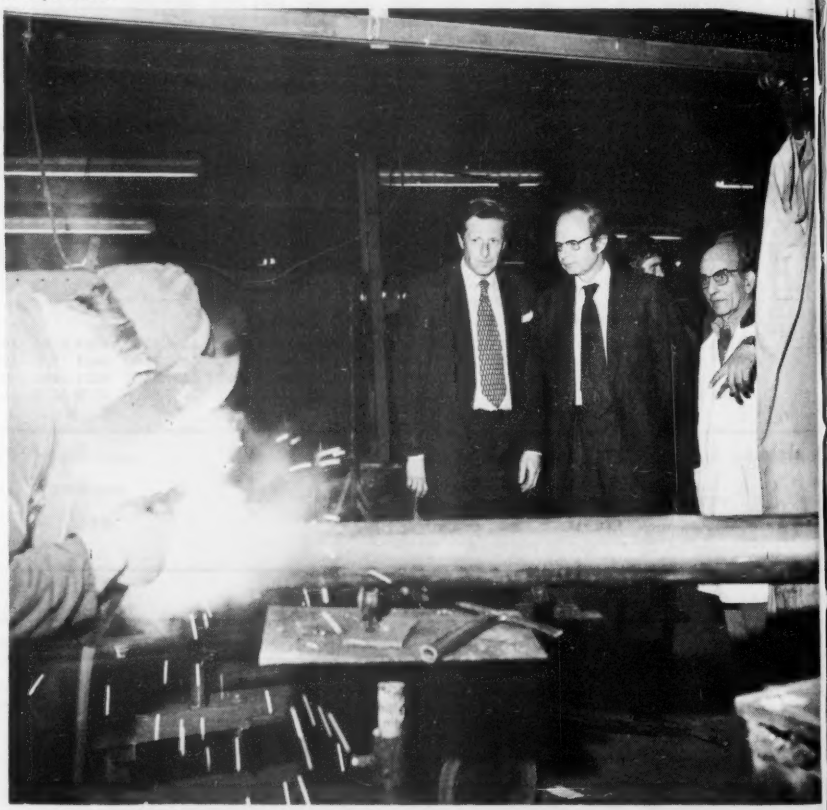
Major projects

For major projects abroad, the board's Overseas Projects Group played a valuable role in providing assistance to British industry. In the period since the last report, British firms have won export business valued at over £400 million in cases in which the Overseas Projects Group has given assistance. At the end of September 1977, the group was co-ordinating assistance to British firms pursuing some 160 projects, mainly in the countries and industrial sectors which offer the best prospects for the balance of payments.

The report also contains summaries of the activities of the Committee on Invisible Exports, the 16 area advisory groups which advise the British Overseas Trade Board on policy in some of the main trading areas of the world, and the export clubs.

Copies of the board's 1977 report are available from Publicity Unit, British Overseas Trade Board, Room 231A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 5492.

Sir Frederick Catherwood (right), chairman of the British Overseas Trade Board, talks to Philip Bailey, works manager of Simplex Ltd of Sawston, near Cambridge, as they watch a welder at work. The factory was visited during the BOTB's East Anglia export conference held at Cambridge in September.



MARKET REPORT: IVORY COAST

Stability and growth go hand-in-hand

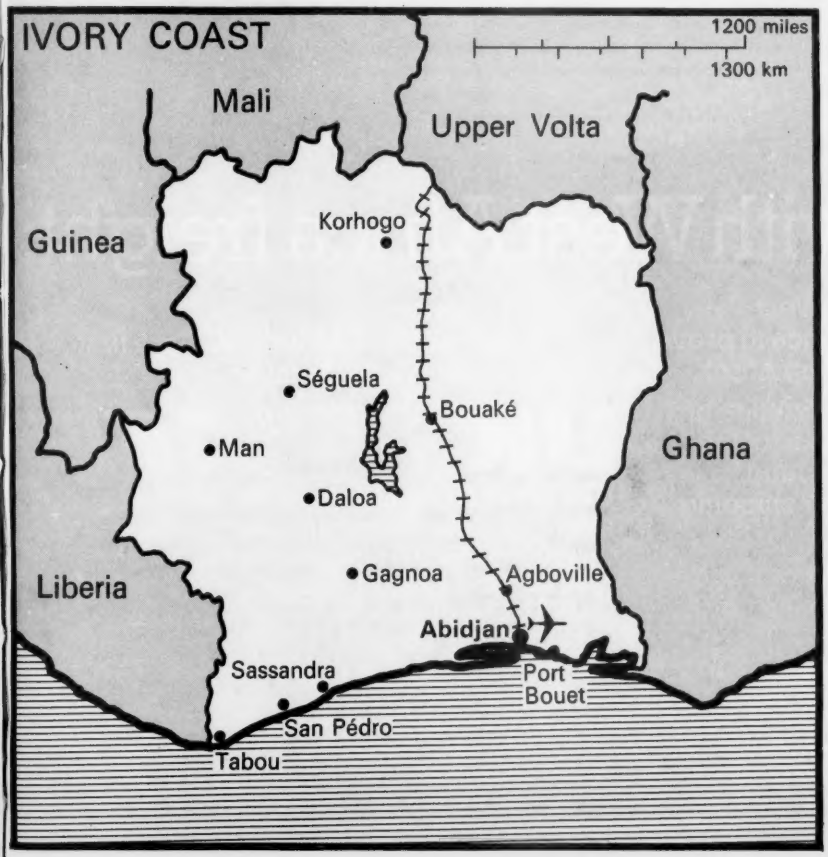
Although virtually unknown territory for British exporters, the Ivory Coast has quietly become Britain's largest market in French-speaking West Africa. Fletcher Cargill, first secretary (commercial) in Abidjan, explains why businessmen could do well to go hunting there.

Sandwiched between Liberia and Ghana with 7 million cheerful, French-speaking inhabitants, the Ivory Coast is a unique mixture of political stability and fast economic growth. Temperatures never drop below 80 and often 90; humidity stays above 90 per cent day and night. There are 20-storey buildings, air-conditioning, modern roads, a five-star luxury hotel with ice-skating rink, STD telephone by satellite with some countries in Europe, America and the Middle East. The Ivory Coast also accommodates the main base of a multi-national airline; and the headquarters of the African Development Bank. GNP stands at about $600 a head and there has been a visible trade balance every year since independence in 1960. All this, including a capital (Abidjan) with nearly a million inhabitants, is the Ivory Coast, Britain's largest market in French-speaking West Africa.

Natural resources

With the recent announcement that the Shell/Esso consortium has discovered oil offshore opposite Grand Bassam, about 40 km east of Abidjan, the Ivory Coast looks forward to becoming an oil producer in 1980. Although without its own oil up to now, the country has managed, with its vast exports of tropical produce, to weather the oil crises and it looks to the future with confidence.

The real secret of its economic strength



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CIRCLE 723 ON P. 616 FOR MORE INFORMATION

An aerial view of the modern Ivory Coast capital, Abidjan.

compared with other West African states lies in the diversification and modernisation of its agriculture. On top of the traditional hardwoods, coffee and cocoa, large areas have been planted with vegetable oil palms, coconuts, rubber, pineapples and bananas in the tropical forest zone, and cotton, rice, sugar and soya, among others, have been introduced in the savannah.

Diversification on this scale has changed the pattern of trade as the Ivory Coast will shortly become a net exporter of rice and sugar.

In the mining sector, the future is rather less promising. The former manganese deposits and diamond fields are virtually worked out and, with the possible exception of small gold and nickel deposits, the only large mineral deposit is an extensive iron-ore body situated some 200 miles from the nearest port in a particularly inaccessible part of the country; this is likely to be exploited in the 1980s by an international mining consortium.

Expansion in industry

Since the early 1970s there has been a considerable expansion in industry. Initially organised to offset imports, it is now very much orientated towards exports. More and more of the coffee, and cocoa, for example, is now partially processed prior to export. Similarly in the cotton trade, new factories making prints and denims for export are now in production.

There are breweries and soft-drink bottling plants, a ship-repair yard but little light engineering, a motor-car assembly plant, car radiator and battery manufacturer, several plastic shoe factories, a fertiliser plant, soap, detergent, perfume, vegetable oil and margarine factories, fish and fruit canneries, and a very large instant coffee factory. Dry batteries, pharmaceuticals, plastic pipes, ceramic tiles,

The international airport at Abidjan–Port Bouet which is being extended in a major new development project.

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CIRCLE 724 ON P. 616 FOR MORE INFORMATION

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We should like to have your Support and Co-operation. Advise us of your raw materials and manufactured products.

We shall be in the IVORY COAST for the Trade Fair in February 1978.

Contact us for information on any trade fairs in other states.

PRODUCTION & SALES

01-274 3788 or 01-274 0873

CIRCLE 726 ON P. 616 FOR MORE INFORMATION

corrugated iron, reinforcing rods, tins, drums and plastic containers are all manufactured here. In addition there are two cement factories, and a brickworks.

Trade shift to UK

Like the majority of former colonial territories, the Ivory Coast traded almost exclusively with the mother country, but by last year trade with France had decreased to 40 per cent. The nil-duty tariff with the original six members of the European community gave a substantial preference to goods originating in these countries, and it was only when this reverse preference was abolished in mid-1975 that British trade started to diversify and increase substantially.

Nowadays imports from all sources are subject to the same tariff. British firms which have come to prospect the market since then have rarely gone away without orders: the only exceptions being those not willing to correspond in French, or those whose products were entirely unsuited to the heavy tropical humid climate.

After a period of stagnation at around £3-4 million per annum in the four years ending in 1973, British exports increased in 1974 to £6.5 million, in 1975 to £12.2 million, and in 1976 to £17.8 million. In the first 10 months of 1977 they have risen to £21.6 million.

A recent notable British order was won by Plessey Radar with the signing of a major contract for the first stage of the improvement of Abidjan's international airport at Port Bouet (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 December 1977, page 353). Plessey will manage the £50-million-plus first-stage development, which includes the provision of a new 4000 m runway, a new control tower and a technical block, with technical and support equipment.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the export knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc, are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, ext. 2399/2039 or write: Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

Timber is one of the Ivory Coast's major exports.

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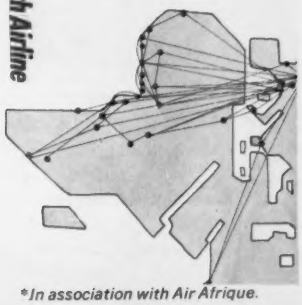

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CIRCLE 724 ON P. 616 FOR MORE INFORMATION

Overseas trade exhibitions

British film equipment pulls in visitors at Paris

From Robert Hyde, British embassy, Paris

A group of 15 British companies participated in a joint venture sponsored by the Association of British Manufacturers of Photographic, Cine and Audio-Visual Equipment at the thirty-second international photographic and cinema exhibition held at the Porte de Versailles Exhibition Park from 5 to 13 November. Some 200 exhibitors took part, about the same number as at the previous salon in 1975.

The British stands occupied two island sites very near the main entrance of the exhibition, and no doubt this was a factor in the excellent flow of visitor traffic they received. Among firms returning to this show were Pag Films, whose dubbing equipment features in the 14 stations of France's regional television network. Also there was Wilkinson Photographic who continued to make an excellent impression with its revolutionary colour drum processor. Another experienced exhibitor who again found the show well worthwhile was Wainco Products, displaying large processing equipment. Another side of the industry altogether was represented by a new participant, Studio Accessories, who attracted lively interest in their photographic accessories and props.

While the Paris photographic and cinema exhibition does not pretend to rival the prestigious Photokina in Cologne, there is no doubt of its continued status as an important international show in its own right.

As far as Britain's achievement in the French market is concerned, our exports to France of photographic equipment in the first nine months of 1977 were over £20 million in value; this compares with under £18 million in the whole of 1976 and little over £4 million in 1974.

Kiddie rides sold out at New Orleans show

From D. J. Sobery, British consulate-general, Houston

Seventeen British firms participated in a very successful first joint venture at the fifty-ninth outdoor amusement and souvenir novelty exhibition, held 19 to 21 November in New Orleans. The British group exhibit at this colourful show was awarded the Pearce Sweepstakes trophy by the organisers for the most meritorious device, equipment or supply exhibit displayed. The trophy was presented to Alan Willis, secretary of the British Amusement Catering Trades Association, who sponsored the joint venture of British firms in association with the British Overseas Trade Board.

Two other awards went to individual companies in the group, Pleasure and Leisure Inflatables Ltd for the most meritorious new kiddie/junior device exhibited and Wamsta Ltd who won the Guenthe trophy for th most meritorious exhibit dealing with games

The large Rivergate Center was completely filled with over 300 exhibiting firms and there were also numerous out-of-door displays. Seven thousand four hundred visitors were attracted, including several hundred from overseas, to make this the largest show held by the International Association of Amusement Parks and Attractions. Within hours of opening Whittaker Bros Ltd had sold the kiddie rides from their stand. Kando Floss Ltd repeated their success in the United States market selling 55 machines at the show. Coin Controls Ltd estimated contacts made at the show would increase turnover by one-third. Space Age Electronics Ltd sold equipment worth $60,000 and Westcoast GM expects to bring a container load of canoes to the next exhibition since demand exceeded supply.

Alca Electronics Ltd said the United States market was their strongest outside the UK for coin-operated games, and Thomas Automatic Ltd received 60 definite orders for their vehicles. Dennis Jezzard Ltd estimated $90,000 business for coin-operated machines due to the exhibition, and Artisair Ltd estimated $60,000 orders and said United States buyers were well pleased with the quality of their fibreglass animal models. Edward Thompson Group Ltd and Tombola House Ltd reported outstanding bingo equipment order potential from the United States market. London Coin Machines Ltd made many contacts in the United States trade and Bell Fruit Manufacturing Co Ltd reported substantial sample orders.

Alfred Compton Ltd sold four months of their coin machine production and considered the exhibition could not have been better for them.

It is to be hoped that this successful first British participation will lead to even better results at the next show to be held in Atlanta, 18 to 20 November 1978.

Pag Films Ltd's stand at the Paris photographic and cinema exhibition.

British furniture promotion in French stores

From Peter Gregory-Hood, British embassy, Paris

Mobilier de France, France's largest specialist furniture group (turnover £120 million in 1976), held a British promotion in 180 stores throughout France from 9 to 27 November. This was the second year running that the group had put on a British promotion and the British Overseas Trade Board supported the event.

Mobilier de France's extra buying of British goods at wholesale prices is estimated to have been about frs 2.9 million this year, an increase of 70 per cent on last year's figure. Their publicity expenditure was up from frs 3 million to frs 3.4 million. Four British companies were involved in this year's promotion, including Abbeycraft and Ercol (both in last year's promotion) as well as Today's British Craftmen and Christie-Tyler.

Overseas trade export successes

Morris wins $25 million contract from S. Korea

Herbert Morris, the crane maker, has landed a $25 million contract to supply the Korean Shipbuilding and Engineering Corporation with equipment for the Okpo Bay industrial complex the corporation is developing. The deal was clinched partly because of the help offered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department, who are guaranteeing 85 per cent of the total contract value, at a low rate of interest over 10 years. This matched the extended credit terms American firms were able to get, and meant Morris had a chance of taking part in negotiations with the Koreans.

Morris are the main contractors in this deal, providing $10 million worth of hardware, including five cranes with a span of 50 m and a lifting capacity of 200 tonnes. In all they will be sending 50 overhead travelling cranes, either complete or in kit form to be assembled on site, to Korea. Subcontractors on the deal are Atlas Copco, supplying air compressors; GEC Switchgear, substation equipment; Hugh Smith (Glasgow), forming equipment; Spencer and Halstead, shotblasting machinery; and Weir Pumps, dock pumps. Herbert Morris will be responsible for shipping all the equipment to Korea. This is the first package deal the company has arranged, a field they hope to move into, presenting a buyer with both the equipment and the right credit terms.

Okpo Bay is part of Joje Island off the south-east coast of Korea. The 3 million m² site will have a dry dock capable of handling tankers of up to 1 million dwt. It will be possible here to build a variety of industrial complexes on barges – such as nuclear power plants, factories and pulp mills. These will then be floated to their destinations. Morris will start shipping their cranes in the summer of 1978, with the dry dock due for completion in the autumn of 1979.

Further information: circle 230

Sunley to build residential complex in Abu Dhabi

Bernard Sunley and Sons Ltd has won a contract in Abu Dhabi for the construction of a residential complex for the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co (Adnoc). The contract, is worth around £14 million excluding air conditioning and electrical services, which are the subject of separate direct contracts.

When complete the complex will be a self-contained living unit providing 153 apartments, supermarket, theatre, kindergarten, gymnasium, sports hall, discotheque, cafeteria, health centre, social club and laundry for Adnoc employees. The large luxury apartments will have floor areas of up to 2150 sq ft with two bathrooms and fully fitted kitchens.

The apartments will be constructed in two multi-storey blocks, each formed to a separate circular shape on plan, rising from seven to 13 floors in height. Six circular reinforced concrete shafts are to be constructed at intervals independent of the main structure for the provision of elevators and staircases.

Further information: circle 231

Cementation to carry out feasibility study in Thailand

Cementation International Ltd has signed a contract for a feasibility study and preliminary engineering design for a maize derivatives processing plant in Thailand, commissioned by the Pagoda Farm Co of Bangkok. The feasibility study will be carried out for Cementation by the economist intelligence unit. If its results are satisfactory it is expected that a contract worth around $35,000,000 for the design, construction and commissioning of the plant will follow.

Further information: circle 232

Guiding lights sent world-wide

AGA Navigation Aids, of Brentwood, Essex, has won orders for equipping five lighthouses at Port Gdynia, Poland; Akassa, Nigeria; Estavan, Vancouver, Canada; Lan Yu Island, Taiwan and Galway Bay, Eire with a major rotating light installation.

The orders are valued at £200,000.

Further information: circle 233

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ENCIRCLE TI 716 ON PAGE 616 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Dormitories worth £8 m for steel workers

SBT Middle East, in association with architects and planners Scott, Brownrigg and Turner, have been commissioned by the Qatar Steel Co to design dormitory accommodation and other living facilities for steel operatives and senior staff who will be working at the plant, scheduled for completion shortly, at Umm Said, Qatar in the Arabian Gulf. Completion is planned for 1978, the contract value being approximately £8 million.

Three four-storey dormitory blocks will be grouped around an inner landscaped courtyard, with the mess and lounge facilities forming the fourth side.

Further information: circle 234

Vickers trailer tents move into the Netherlands

Orders for the Four Plus trailer tent, valued at almost £100,000, have been received from Caravan en Bootimport, Netherlands, an importer and distributor of camping and leisure equipment. Caravan en Bootimport has just been appointed the exclusive distributor for Holland and Belgium.

It can be erected quickly as a single unit, using three basic movements. When erected, it provides a canvassed area of 22.27 m². Designed with off-the-floor sleeping compartments for at least four adults, the tent comes complete with integrated awning, 'barn door', and roll-up front. The height of the ridge measures 2.63 m, while the walls reach a height of 1.98 m.

When packed, the tent and its fittings is enveloped into a trailer which, including kitchen, measures 2.9 m × 1.32 m. The trailer body, constructed of pressed steel is capable of carrying an additional luggage of up to 30 cu ft.

Further information: circle 235

Lifting equipment heads east

Anglia Handling Services Ltd, Biggleswade, Beds, has won an export order worth just under £40,000 for lifting equipment and machine tools from the Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. Included are chain blocks, Pul-Lifts, chain slings, shackles, power bending rolls, a radial drill, and a blacksmith's forge.

Further information: circle 236

Nigeria orders eight Merryweather fire engines

Nigerian authorities have ordered eight of the new type 'B' water tenders from Merryweather, the Greenwich-based fire engineers. The 'Marquis Eight' has been designed for the mass water tender market. It can be supplied to suit local conditions – there are some 40 variations on the standard model. It complies with the JCCD3 and 4 specifications.

The type 'B' is based on the internationally acceptable Bedford KG fire appliance chassis which has a 151 in wheel base. The laden weight is between 9 and 9.5 tons. It is powered by a Bedford 500 six cylinder diesel engine developing 160 bhp at 2800 rpm and fitted with either an automatic or manual gear box. Power take off can be either in line, sandwich or side. The water tank capacity is from 100 to 400 gallons.

A rear-mounted multipressure pump has a through-put of 500-750 gpm at a pressure of up to 600 psi. There are two first aid hose reels with 180 ft × ¾ in high pressure hose and shut off branch. The cab is specially strengthened to protect the crew against side impact and is designed to meet the UN regulation 29. It is steel framed with light alloy pannelling and accommodates six (including officer and driver). Four breathing sets are built in to provide a back rest for the rear crew seat.

Further information: circle 237

Equipment for paper mills to India

Sree Rayalaseema Paper Mills of Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, India, have placed a major order with Strachan Henshaw, of Bristol, for the supply of three 1700 sheeters and ancillary equipment.

The 1700s are dead knife sheeters with reject-to-broke and splice detectors. Each machine is complete with six reelstands for 1250 mm diameter reels and automatic tension control equipment. The contract also includes supplying guillotines and assorted finishing equipment required by the mill.

Further information: circle 238

Dynamometers worth £650,000 heading to South Korea

Froude Engineering has won an order worth £650,000 from Hyundai Shipbuilding and Heavy Industries of Seoul for two large FA type hydraulic dynamometers complete with control desks, instrumentation and allied equipment.

The two dynamometers will be capable of absorbing and accurately measuring 40 000 hp at speeds between 130 rpm and 325 rpm and 25 000 hp at speeds from 200 rpm to 600 rpm respectively. They will be installed at Ulsan and used first for testing Sulzer and later MAN and Burmeister and Wain marine diesel engines.

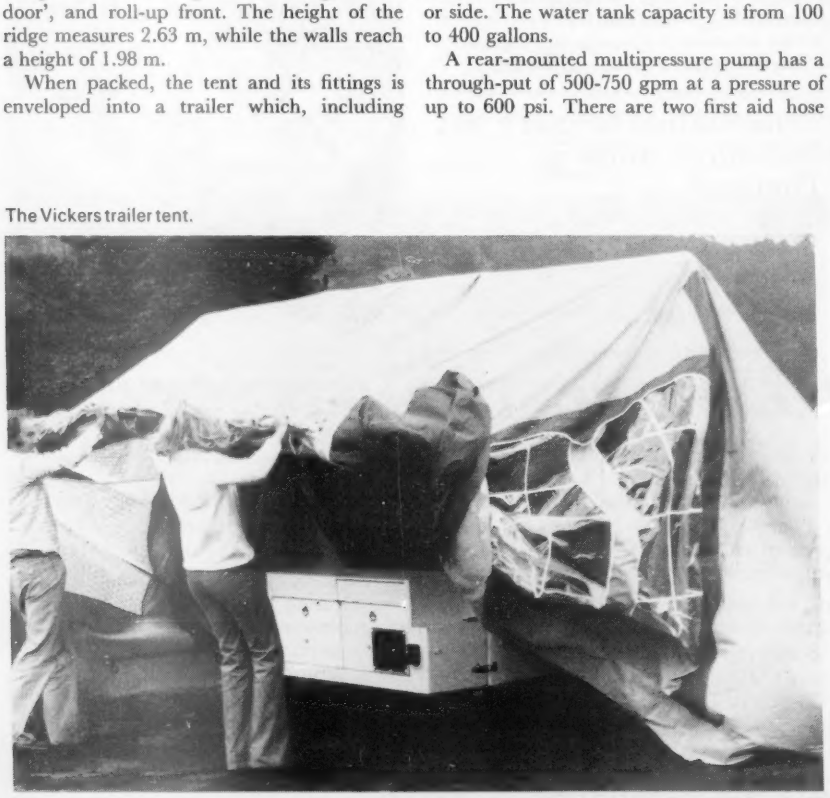
Further information: circle 239

Saudia order Redifon trainer

Saudi Arabian Airlines Corporation has placed an order with Redifon Flight Simulation Ltd for a Boeing 737 cockpit procedure trainer.

This CPT will be used to train air crews in

The Vickers trailer tent.



Freepost reader service

For further information on items in this section, circle the corresponding number on the reader services page near the end of the magazine.

aircraft systems management. It will be built at Redifon's Aylesbury facility which has specialised in the manufacture of trainers for over 30 years. The Saudia CPT will utilise the same digital computer type as the visual system on the Boeing 737 full flight simulator built for Saudia by Redifon.

Both training devices will be installed next year at the airline's new flight operations centre in Jeddah.

Further information: circle 240

Pvc conveying systems for Poland

Simon-Carves Ltd (a Simon Engineering company) has won a £1¼ million contract through PoliBur Engineering Ltd, Manchester, for the design and supply of nine pneumatic conveying systems.

The systems are destined for the new £200 million, 200 000 tonnes per annum, pvc complex in Wloclawek, Poland, due to be commissioned during 1979 by Polimex-Cekop.

Further information: circle 241

Furniture for schools in Yemen Arab Republic

Cooke's (Finsbury) Ltd has won a contract worth £¾ m for the manufacture of purpose-built furniture and fittings for installation in 12 new schools and teacher training colleges in the Yemen Arab Republic.

The contract is under the sponsorship of the International Development Association and financed by the World Bank.

Further information: circle 242

Leyland sends £10 million worth of cars to United States

British Leyland's biggest export shipment of cars was loaded on 9 December aboard a Swedish ship. It took two weeks to assemble the 3100 Jaguars, Triumph Spitfires and TR7's for shipment to the United States. It took a team of 40 men from Friday to Sunday evening to drive the cars onto the *Don Juan* in Southampton docks.

The cars – estimated value around £10 million – are all left-hand drive models with special exhaust emission controls to meet stringent US regulations.

Further information: circle 243

Letters to the Editor

Letters to the Editor should be addressed to the Editor, *Trade and Industry*, Room 437, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, and *not* to HMSO.

UK businessmen going overseas

British businessmen intending to travel overseas are urged in their own interests to make the earliest possible contact, before going abroad, with the Export Services and Promotion Division of the Department of Trade (at the appropriate regional office for firms outside London and Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU for firms in London and the south-east of England). The department in co-operation with commercial officers at embassies, high commissions and consulates overseas, is in a position to provide advice when it is required, and to help where appropriate, in making trade contacts related to the purpose of the visit. Even where a businessman does not require specific assistance it is valuable for him to meet the commercial officers to get up-to-date information about the market. The department would therefore welcome receiving notification of any businessman intending to travel overseas. To enable the overseas commercial officers to be of the greatest assistance to UK visitors the department needs to be able to brief the overseas officers as fully as possible. The range of information required for this purpose includes details of the firm, their products/services and the purpose and background to the visit.

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MIAS is a National Service established in IOS by the Natural Environment Research Council. It is supported financially by the Departments of Industry and Energy.

MIAS is the UK National Oceanographic Data Centre.

ENCIRCLE TI 717 ON PAGE 616 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

JAPAN

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EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES await enterprising British manufacturers in the form of joint venture operations, wholly owned subsidiaries, branch sales operations and technological licence agreements in Japan. But in order to ensure that the best possible advantage is taken of such opportunities, it is absolutely essential to appoint a local representative possessing the necessary expertise and connections to act on your behalf. As Advisers and Consultants with years of experience of partner hunting and negotiations with Japanese manufacturers in the above sectors, we are pleased to offer our specialised services, which also include market research.

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ENCIRCLE TI 721 ON PAGE 616 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Overseas trade country data

Argentina

Import liberalisation of spirits. Resolution 981/77 of 5 October has lifted the import suspension on bottled whisky and other alcoholic beverages (tariff nos. 22.09.00.10 and 22.09.00.99).

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Australia

Internal combustion piston engines and parts. After consideration of the Industries Assistance Commission's report on internal combustion piston engines and parts the Australian government has announced the following changes:

Tariff heading	Description
84.06.711	Air-cooled spark ignition engines rated at up to 7.46 kW for use in lawnmowers, other spark ignition type engines rated at over 7.46 kW not exceeding 25 kW and compression ignition engines not exceeding 25 kW be dutiable at 35 per cent upon implementation
84.06.719	Air-cooled spark ignition type engines not exceeding 7.46 kW for uses other than in lawnmowers: On implementation, 49 per cent general and 35 per cent preferential After one year, 45 per cent general and 35 per cent preferential After two years, 40 per cent general and 35 per cent preferential After three years, 35 per cent general and preferential
85.08.200	Certain induction coils and parts for the engines covered by the commission's report, with which the lowest powered engine they are usable does not exceed 25 kW be dutiable at 35 per cent upon implementation. Other engines and parts covered by the commission's report be dutiable at minimum rates upon implementation

A reference covering the industry producing engines and parts covered by the commission's report, as well as lawnmowers, rotary cultivators, hoes or tillers or other agricultural, horticultural, etc, equipment incorporating these engines, will be referred to the commission in four years time.

The present duties on lawnmowers, rotary cultivators, lawn edgers and other agricultural and horticultural equipment will not change at this time whether or not engines are incorporated in this equipment.

With respect to applications for by-law on engines normal criteria will apply.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Transformers and inductors. The Australian government has announced its decision on the Industries Assistance Commission report of 27 May 1977 on transformers and inductors. The decision gives effect to the following tariff changes which will apply from the date of implementation, subject to international commitments, to the goods covered by the commission's report on transformers and inductors:

Tariff heading	Description
85.01.220	A rate of 30 per cent for three years for power transformers (transformers nominally rated at 66 kV or greater and 5 MVA or greater) and then a long term rate of 25 per cent thereafter
85.01.230	A rate of 30 per cent for two years and then a long term rate of 25 per cent thereafter for chokes and ballasts used with lighting apparatus
85.01.290	A rate of 25 per cent for other goods covered by the report

The decision to defer the tariff reduction for power transformers for three years was to allow for a period of adjustment by the industry, in view of current import pressures. The government also felt that because of the significant reduction in duties on chokes and ballasts the long term rate of duty should be phased in over a two year period.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Tin ores and concentrates. The Australian Minister for Business and Consumer Affairs has asked the Industries Assistance Commission to inquire into and report within 90 days on the question as to whether assistance should be accorded the smelting and refining of tin ores and concentrates and, if so, what should be the nature, extent, and duration of such assistance.

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence at the public hearings, the dates and locations of which will be published as soon as they are known, should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600 Australia, without delay. Evidence may be submitted either through the accredited agent of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian-British Trade Association, 6th Floor, Dorland House, 18-20 Lower Regent Street, London SW1Y 4PW, 01-930 2524, who will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services, the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Ref: CRE 1713/77

Brazil

Reference price on polyurethanes. Customs Policy Council resolution 3055, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 28 November, established a reference price of US$4 per kg cif on polyurethanes and superpolyurethanes, under tariff 39.01.02.07.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Revised reference price on aerosol valves. Customs Policy Council resolution 3054, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 28 November, revised the reference price on aerosol valves, under tariff items 84.61.03.01 and 84.61.03.99, as follows:

	US $ per 1000 cif
a Assembled valves	60.00
b Complete valves unassembled	42.000

Resolution 2900 which established previous reference prices, is revoked.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Duty exemption on camphene. Customs Policy Council resolution 3051, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 28 November, exempted from import duty camphene, under tariff item 29.01.24.00, where the product is intended for the manufacture of agricultural protective chemicals.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Reference prices for circular saw blades for metal, etc. Customs Policy Council resolution 3056, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 28 November, established reference prices on circular saw blades for metals and other materials, under tariff item 82.02.03.02, as follows:

Diameter	Reference price US $ per unit cif
Up to 50 mm inclusive	2.80
Over 50 mm up to 70 mm inclusive	3.20
Over 70 mm up to 90 mm inclusive	4.50
Over 90 mm up to 100 mm inclusive	5.30
Over 100 mm up to 125 mm inclusive	8.00
Over 125 mm up to 200 mm inclusive	19.00
Over 200 mm up to 250 mm inclusive	40.00
Over 250 mm	68.00

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Canada

Anti-dumping investigation on valves. The Canadian Anti-dumping Tribunal has issued notice of an inquiry into dumping of valves. A preliminary sitting will be held at 10.00 hrs on 18 January 1978 and first public hearings will be held at 10.00 hrs on 23 January 1978.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

Colombia

Suspension of imports. The Colombian governing council of foreign trade has suspended as from 4 October, 1977, the import of engines of more than six cylinders. Incomex will not grant licences for this type of automobile whether assembled or unassembled.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

Finland

Duty free area facilities. Legislation amending paragraph 72 of the customs law has just been passed by the Finnish parlia-

ment. The unofficial translation of the amendment is as follows:

Any goods can be placed in a free zone, a free port or a bonded store but the Board of Customs has the authority to forbid under certain circumstances the storing of such goods, as are not likely to promote exports, other productional activities, transportation of transit goods or imports which are considered vital, or which (goods) hamper domestic production.

No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Amendments to foodstuffs tax act. The Finnish authorities have announced amendments to the rates of excise tax levied on certain foodstuffs. Details of the new rates of tax are available from OTAR tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Indonesia

Import duty and sales tax. The Indonesian Minister of Finance has announced with effect from 25 October changes in import duty and sales tax on raw materials to produce fibres, finished yarn and certain textile materials/articles.

Loan copies available on request from OTAR, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 469/401/468.

Israel

Import duty amendments. The import duty amendments referred to in *Trade and Industry* of 18 November 1977 have now been received.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Surcharges. The Israeli authorities have issued the Emergency (Rate of Compulsory Payment) Order 1977 which revises the list of items subject to a surcharge.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Standard for Portland cement. The following Israeli standard has been declared official and compliance with it will be compulsory 60 days from 8 November 1977:

IS No. 1 – April 1977 – Portland cement

The Standards Institution of Israel issues an English translation of the standard and copies may be obtained from the British Standards Institution Library, 2 Park Street, London W1, tel. 01-629 9000, telex 266933.

British exporters requiring technical advice are advised to contact Technical Help to Exporters, British Standards Institution, Maylands Avenue, Hemel Hempstead, Herts HP2 4SQ, tel. 0442 3111, telex 82424).

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Regulations on medical preparations. The Israeli authorities have issued new regulations relating to medical preparations. The regulations supersede those of 1976 on registration, testing and marking of medical preparations (referred to in *Trade and Industry*, 30 July 1976).

Copies of the above regulation are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Italy

Surveillance of certain textile products. The *Gazzetta Ufficiale* of 28 October 1977 published a ministerial decree dated 25 October 1977, on the establishment of a system of surveillance for the import of certain textile products of non-community origin. Annex 1 of the decree lists the goods which are affected. The importer, at the time of the application for an import authorisation, must submit, in triplicate, a technical certificate, facsimile of which appears in Annex 11 of the decree. Copies of the decree, in Italian, are available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 466/467/288.

Lebanon

Customs duty amendments. The Lebanese *Official Gazette* 39, of 17 November 1977, published details of amendments to the customs tariff in respect of items falling under CCCN 39.02 and 73.39.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/7062.

Malta

Preservatives in food. The Malta authorities have published legal notice 147 of 1977 which relates to regulations on the use of preservatives in foodstuffs and which gives a list of preservative permitted.

Although not yet in force, British exporters are advised to comply with the regulations as the Ministry of Health in Malta is adhering to the conditions set out.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Nigeria

Exchange control. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry*, 21 October 1977, page 137, the Central Bank of Nigeria has clarified certain aspects of the new exchange control regulations relating to orders for plant, machinery and equipment. Exporters should note that:

1 The indemnity/performance bond requirement, outlined in *Trade and Industry*, 2 September 1977, page 405, has been extended to cover all external payments for plant, machinery and equipment (rather than only advance and instalmental payments) where any one item of a consignment is valued at more than N50,000;

2 The indemnity requirement is an alternative rather than complimentary condition for approval, for which the overseas bank is responsible;

3 A new requirement has been introduced for a certificate of approval for public sector projects and the feasibility study requirement for private sector projects (see *Trade and Industry*, 2 September 1977, page 405) has been extended to cover all external payments.

4 The effective date of the regulation is 15 November 1977.

The banks are still seeking to clarify certain aspects of these regulations.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 3064/3338.

Philippines

Increases in excise (specific) tax. The Philippines government has announced an increase in the excise (specific) tax with effect from 3 June 1977 on distilled spirits, wines and fermented liquors.

The import duty is unchanged at 100 per cent *ad valorem*.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 468/469/401.

Seychelles

Trade marks decree 1977. A supplement to the *Official Gazette* dated 16 August 1977, published the Trade Marks Decree (No. 18) of 1977.

When it enters into force on a day to be announced it will repeal the Trade Marks Act (No. 23 of 1903 as amended).

Articles 12, 13 and 14 set out the criteria for what will be accepted as a trade mark, while article 15 of the new decree states that any person claiming to be the proprietor of a trade mark used or proposed to be used by him must apply in writing for registration in either part A or part B of the register.

There is now an opposition procedure which is based on the 1938 UK Trade Marks Act procedure.

The initial period of registration is seven years, but may be renewed for periods of 14 years.

The decree includes the proviso that the President may make regulations with respect to trade mark agents.

The new decree as a whole follows quite closely UK law and practice, and a copy of the supplement to the *Official Gazette* containing this new decree is available for public inspection at the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Division), Chancery House, Lower Ground Floor, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Singapore

Licensing of medicinal products. In the light of difficulties encountered by traders and manufacturers in complying with the Medicines Act, 1975, the Ministries of Health and National Development have decided to waive the need for product, wholesale dealer's, import and manufacturer's licences in respect of all medicinal products. However, other sections of the Medicines Act will be enforced.

CRE	Commercial Relations and Exports Divisions Tel. Direct dialling (see end of each notice)
OTAR	Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section Tel. 01-248 5757 (extension at end of each notice)

Medicinal products which are included in the Poisons List of the Poisons Act will continue to be regulated under this act. Those medicinal products which are not included in the Poisons List may continue to be imported and sold without any licence. The Singapore government is reviewing the existing Poisons Act and the Medicines Act in order to monitor the use of medicines for the protection of public health.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 401/468/469.

South Africa

Import surcharge amendment. R2377 published in South African *Government Gazette*, 5804, of 18 November 1977, amends the import surcharge list and the following items are now exempt from the import surcharge:

a Colostomy, ileostomy, ureterostomy and ileal bladder appliances, disposable colostomy or ileostomy drainage bags and specially prepared skin adhesives for use with the aforementioned articles, imported under the terms of item 412.12 of schedule 4 of Customs and Excise Act 1964;

b motor vehicle components imported separately as original equipment, imported under the terms of the provisions of 317.03 and 317.04 of schedule 3 of the Customs and Excise Act 1964; and

c printed books, newspapers, journals and periodicals, imported by post, of a value for duty purposes not exceeding R10 per parcel.

Tubes and pipes, of copper, with an external cross-sectional dimension not exceeding 115 mm (74.07.20.15) are now made subject to payment of the import surcharge. The effective date of this notice is 18 November 1977 except for paragraph b which is effective from 30 March 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/462/472/473.

Packing and marking of margarine. Regulation R.1716 published in *Government Gazette* 5725, 2 September, details regulations relating to the manufacture, composition, packing and marking of margarine.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/462/472/473.

Customs tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 25 November.

R.2406 CCCN 85.20, 87.02 and 87.04 : 1 The rates of duty on certain motor vehicle filament lamps, including those imported as replacement equipment or as original equipment with unassembled motor vehicles classifiable in subheadings 87.02.15, 87.02.22, 87.02.24, 87.02.60 and 87.02.70 and unassembled chassis classifiable in subheadings 87.04.20 and 87.04.25 are amended. 2 Specific provision is made for glass envelopes, equipped with mountings, filaments and electrodes and the rate of duty thereon is amended from 15 per cent (general) and 10 per cent (preferential) to 15 per cent or 3.5 per cent each (general).

Anti-dumping duties

R.2407 Item 216.02. CCCN 85.20: The provision for an ordinary anti-dumping duty on motor vehicle filament lamps is withdrawn.

Industrial rebates

R.2408 Item 316.08. CCCN 85.20: Glass envelopes equipped with mountings, filaments and electrodes, for the manufacture of stop light and tail light filament lamps, whether or not combined, may no longer be entered under rebate of duty.

Drawbacks and refunds of customs duty

R.2409 Item 516.08. CCCN 85.20: Provision is made for a drawback of the full duty on glass envelopes equipped with mountings, filaments and electrodes, used in the manufacture of motor vehicle stop light and tail light filament lamps, of voltages not exceeding 24 V, for export.

Rebates and refunds of export duty

R.2410 Item 609.17.30: The extent of rebate of excise duty on motor cars having a net local content of more than 62 per cent is amended – extent of rebate – 18.59c/kg and in addition in respect of each full 1 per cent of such content in excess of 62 per cent, 0.84c/kg of the full mass of each motor car and in addition 11c/kg.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/462/473.

Fertiliser, etc, Act. R.311 of 1977 published in South African *Government Gazette* 5800, 11 November, brings into force section 7 of the Fertilisers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Products and Stock Remedies Act, 1977 (Act 24 of 1977) with effect from 1 December 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/462/472/473.

Spain

Fresh cucumbers. The Spanish *State Gazette* of 25 October 1977, published an order of 13 October 1977, laying down the commercial standards for foreign trade in fresh cucumbers.

A translation of this order has now been prepared and is now available on request. No further information is available.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Foreign trade in fresh truffles. The Spanish *State Gazette*, 24 October, published an order 24 October, laying down commercial quality standards for foreign trade in fresh truffles. An English translation of this order has been prepared and is available on request.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 461/458/459/460.

Sri Lanka

Import duties. *Trade and Industry*, 2 December, reported the introduction of a new schedule of customs duties. Details from the new tariff are now available. Under the old tariff certain goods of UK origin were subject to a lower rate of duty, now the general rate of duty is applicable to all UK goods. The formal withdrawal of Commonwealth preferences which was deferred from 31 March 1977 has not yet been resolved and a further notice will be published when news is received.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Trinidad and Tobago

Compulsory standards for labelling. The Trinidad and Tobago authorities have introduced compulsory standards for the labelling of pre-packaged goods and garments.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Venezuela

Duty exemption. Decree 2249, 19 July, states that barbed wire (tariff 73.26.00.01) and small metallic stands (tariff 73.40.89.99; 74.19.89.99; 75.06.00.00; 76.16.89.99 and 79.06.00.99) will be exempt from customs duty until 1 August 1978 if imported by recognised cattle and livestock associations or agricultural producers.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 474/476.

United Arab Emirates

Entry requirements. Only visitors with a valid visa obtained in advance will now be admitted. The issue of transit visas stopped on 13 December. This applies to all UAE states.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5221/5396.

United States

Disclosure of corporate debt. The Securities and Exchange Commission has issued advance notice that it is considering the question of disclosure of corporate debt or other security ratings in commission filings under both the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1944. The SEC invites comments on this question by 1 February 1978.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5401.

Quotas. The US Customs Service has published in the US *Federal Register* notice of a proposed change of position relating to conversion of local time to eastern standard time in determining quota priority and status after opening of a quota period.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Cosmetic colours. The *Federal Register*, 29 November 1977, published a final rule by the Food and Drug Administration banning the use of graphite and D&C Green No. 1 as safe colour additives to externally applied cosmetics. The effective date of the ban is 29 November 1977.

A copy of the text is available from OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Imports of speciality steels under quota. The following table, derived from statistics made available by the US Customs Service, shows the products which are subject to the US quotas from the EEC for the 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978 and US imports of the products concerned from the EEC during this period, as at 2 December 1977.

Pounds weight

Product	US import quotas for 12 months 14 June 1977 to 13 June 1978	US imports during this period as at 2 Dec 1977
Sheets and strips of stainless steel (item 923.20)	32 600 000	19 366 792
Plates of stainless steel (item 923.21)	6 000 000	2 181 377
Bars of stainless steel (item 923.22)	5 200 000	2 652 534
Wire rods of stainless steel (item 923.23)	15 200 000	Quota filled
Alloy tool steel (item 923.26)	7 000 000	Quota filled

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5629.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1976	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million				£ million		
						18,041	10,528	1,830	1,929			
1970	100.0	31,696	9,453	2,130	1,799	444	325	68	−16	695	−25	720
1971	101.8	32,675	9,682	1,991	1,930	92	−148	52	18	1,058	280	778
1972	104.2	34,542	9,797	1,739	2,071	34	−145	48	15	106	−702	808
1973	110.4	36,062	10,253	1,753	2,414	1,321	597	102	379	−909	−2,353	1,444
1974	109.5	35,361	10,287	2,028	2,414	596	634	81	−109	−3,537	−5,194	1,657
1975	107.8	35,257	10,062	1,745	2,034	−743	−429	−111	−65	−1,647	−3,203	1,556
1976	110.1	35,405	9,724	1,659	1,974	66	5	23	9	−1,227	−3,571	2,344
1975 2nd qtr.	108.0	8,880	2,484	446	513	−213	−74	−51	−61	−331	−657	326
3rd qtr.	106.6	8,739	2,562	420	512	−213	−209	−26	16	−599	−974	375
4th qtr.	107.4	8,649	2,461	407	494	−147	−115	−12	24	−143	−628	485
1976 1st qtr.	110.1	8,829	2,489	405	471	44	0	26	33	−65	−538	473
2nd qtr.	109.6	8,797	2,425	407	489	−57	−66	−20	−45	−350	−907	557
3rd qtr.	109.8	8,880	2,435	421	506	−1	−2	14	16	−446	−1,144	698
4th qtr.	110.8	8,899	2,375	426	508	80	73	3	5	−366	−982	616
1977 1st qtr.	109.4	8,762	2,242	419	507	209	125	51	102	−516	−930	414
2nd qtr.	109.9	8,663	2,241	432	509		164	39	−5	−280	−698	418
3rd qtr.		8,800 pe		454 p	524 p		−78 p	11 p	−44 p	399	−50	449
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	−0.6	−1.1	−6.8	+4.9	+1.8							
on a year earlier	−0.2	−1.2	−8.8	+7.0	+3.8							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and earnings					Labour (UK)			Visible trade (volume)	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices		Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry		Average gross earnings of all employees (GB, all industries and services covered)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students		Unfilled vacancies for adults	Export	Import
				monthly averages		% increase on a year earlier	basic materials and fuel used	manufactured products: home sales		mid-month count	% of total employees	mid-month count	On a balance of payments basis	
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices		(not seasonally adjusted)				(old series)				at 1970 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 15,895	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	Jan. 1970	thousands		thousands	1970 7,907	1970 7,932
1971	100.3	99.4	100.0	108.5	80.0	9.4	104.6	109.0	119.4	775.8	3.4	130.9	106.7	104.2
1972	102.5	102.0	105.8	138.6	85.7	7.1	109.2	114.8	134.8	854.9	3.7	147.3	107.1	116.7
1973	109.9	110.5	110.7	137.1	93.5	9.1	144.5	123.2	152.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	122.2	133.8
1974	106.9	108.8	109.9	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	179.6	599.7[1]	2.6[1]	302.7[1]	132.0	136.4
1975	101.6	102.3	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	227.6	929.0	3.9	150.0[1]	126.1	126.5
1976	102.2	103.5	108.1	104.7	157.1	16.5	299.0	219.6	263.3	1,269.8[1]	5.4[1]	120.4[1]	136.6	134.3
1976 3rd qtr.	101.8	103.8	108.9	97	158.5	13.7	306.8	223.2	265.5	1,305.5	5.5	123.6	134.9	138.0
4th qtr.	103.2	104.9	108.5	113	165.8	15.0	329.9	233.9	272.8	1,316.8[1]	5.6[1]	..	141.5	138.2
1977 1st qtr.	103.6	105.7	105.0	104	174.1	16.5	341.5	248.0	280.2	1,330.2	5.6	..	141.2	142.3
2nd qtr.	102.2	103.1	103.9	102	181.9	17.4	347.7	259.2	285.2	1,330.4	5.6	159.2	149.3	144.4
3rd qtr.	102.7	103.8	106.8	112	184.7	16.5	340.5	267.7	288.2 p	1,420.8	6.0	150.5	153.4	141.6
1976 Oct.	102.8	104.9	108.1	109	163.5	14.7	327.7	230.0	269.0	1,307.9	5.5	124.5	141.6	140.7
Nov.	103.4	105.1	109.2	119	165.8	15.0	331.8	234.6	272.2	..	..	..	138.8	140.2
Dec.	103.5	104.6	108.3	111	168.0	15.1	330.2	237.2	277.1	1,325.7 e	5.6 e	..	144.1	133.7
1977 Jan.	103.7	105.6	106.7	93	172.4	16.6	337.8	244.9	278.1	1,338.2	5.7	..	141.5	153.8
Feb.	103.5	105.7	105.7	118	174.1	16.2	339.5	248.2	278.7	1,331.4	5.6	150.5	138.8	133.8
Mar.	103.6	105.9	103.1	102	175.8	16.7	347.2	250.8	283.8	1,321.1	5.6	157.3	143.3	139.4
Apr.	102.5	103.7	103.4	108	180.3	17.5	349.7	255.4	283.1	1,322.6	5.6	158.5	149.9	139.2
May	103.7	105.3	104.4	108	181.7	17.1	348.3	259.8	286.2	1,315.9	5.6	161.2	145.4	142.9
June	100.2	100.3	103.8	90	183.6	17.7	345.2	262.4	286.2	1,352.9	5.7	157.8	152.5	151.2
July	102.8	104.3	107.0	109	183.8	17.6	344.5	265.8	286.5	1,402.2	5.9	152.7	153.3	149.0
Aug.	102.7	103.5	107.2	124	184.7	16.5	338.8	268.1	288.1	1,413.8	6.0	154.1	150.2	131.5
Sept.	102.7	103.7	106.2	103	185.7	15.6	338.1	269.2	289.5 p	1,446.4	6.1	144.7	156.6	144.3
Oct.	101.4 p	102.4 p	105.4	118	186.5	14.1	333.9 p	271.0 p		1,433.4	6.1	153.4	149.4 p	141.1 p
Nov.			105p				330.3 p	271.9 p		1,432.9	6.1	155.6		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	—	−0.1	−0.2	+12.4	+1.4		−2.5	+2.0	+1.1	+3.4			+1	−6
on a year earlier	+0.1	−0.9	−2.9	+11.3	+15.4		+2.9	+17.5	+8.6	+9.4			+10	+1

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate e Estimate .. Not available [1] Average of available months

Inquiries: 01-215 3453

Price Commission index in November

The rise in the Price Commission index in November continued at around the lower rate of recent months, bringing the provisional estimate of the increase in the six months to November to 5.8 per cent expressed as an annualised rate.

The corresponding increase to October was 7.3 per cent and this increase and the lower figure to November reflect the reduction, as compared with the Spring, in the number and amount of proposed price increases being notified.

The index is based on price increases proposed to the commission by larger concerns. They cannot make the increases until 28 days after notification and in practice the time lag may be greater than this.

Commenting, Charles Williams, chairman of the Price Commission, said: 'Our figures show that many of the larger companies are no longer automatically coming in for price increases regularly every three months, as they tended to do under the old code. We welcome this development. Moreover, we would like to see the interval between individual price increases further extended wherever possible, and a more general return to a system of annual price reviews. For many sectors this process should be eased by the recent favourable trend in commodity prices.'

The table compares movements in the commission index with other official indices over six months in terms of annual rates.

Inquiries: 01-222 8020 ext. 753.

Percentage changes over six-month periods in Price Commission index, retail price index and wholesale price index: annualised rates

Six months to	Price Commission index	Retail price index [1]	Wholesale price index [2]
1975			
January	22.9	20.0	27.0
February	26.9	23.3	27.0
March	27.9	25.3	27.7
April	27.4	29.5	26.6
May	21.5	36.0	29.2
June	20.3	34.8	27.2
July	19.0	32.1	22.8
August	15.5	31.4	21.0
September	14.8	27.5	18.3
October	16.1	21.8	16.5
November	19.3	14.9	12.8
December	19.4	14.1	13.7
1976			
January	15.5	13.6	14.1
February	16.3	13.2	14.8
March	16.6	12.6	14.6
April	15.0	13.6	15.3
May	12.0	13.3	16.6
June	13.1	12.6	16.0
July	12.6	12.9	15.2
August	12.4	13.2	16.1
September	13.5	14.5	17.7
October	17.0	14.4	18.3
November	19.4	14.2	19.3
December	18.2	15.2	19.5
1977			
January	18.2	18.0	24.1
February	19.0	18.4	23.4
March	20.8	18.7	22.8
April	17.4	19.7	23.3
May	16.1	20.0	22.6
June	15.0	19.6	22.4
July	14.4	15.6	17.8
August	11.6	14.9	16.7
September	7.8	14.1	15.2
October	7.3	9.9	12.6
November	5.8	..	9.5

[1] Excluding seasonal foods. [2] Manufactured products.

Retailers' stocks in October

Based on the non-seasonally adjusted data of table 1, the level of stocks at book value in October was 19 per cent higher than a year earlier; at constant prices it was 2 per cent higher.

The estimate of the value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices and seasonally adjusted (table 2) suggests an increase of £19 million in October. The seasonally adjusted volume of stocks, although it has now increased for three consecutive months, is still at a slightly lower level than was being experienced between March and June. The latest months' movements are in line with the recent fall in the level of the seasonally adjusted volume of retail sales in September and October. from the recovery in July.

Notes

1 The book value of retailers' stocks in the United Kingdom at end of December 1971 was £1,872 million.
2 With the introduction of VAT, the book values are being valued exclusive of this tax. There is, therefore, a discontinuity in the series in 1973 between March and April. For the year up to March, 1974, the usual comparisons with a year earlier for the book value series have not been given. From April, 1974, the basis of valuation is comparable with that of a year earlier and the percentages changes have been re-introduced. The estimates at constant prices take account of this method of valuation, and are on a consistent basis throughout.
3 For the estimates at constant prices, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus the relative accuracy with which constant price changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.
4 The statistics given in table 2 were introduced in an article in the issue of 28 March 1975.
5 Long-run series back to 1967 for both table 1 and table 2 were included in the article in *Trade and Industry*, 23 September 1977.

Inquiries: 01-215 3220.

Table 1 Level of retailers' stocks

Index numbers (end 1971 = 100) *and percentage increase on a year earlier* — At cost at end of month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
At book values												
1971	89	91	94	95	95	97	95	95	98	106	110	100
1972	96	99	101	102	103	105	102	102	104	113	119	106
1973	103	107	112	112	112	117	116	118	123	134	143	132
1974	128	129	135	139	144	145	144	143	149	161	171	154
1975	148	150	157	153	158	160	158	158	168	184	198	178
1976	168	171	181	181	181	181	177	177	190	211	226	203
1977	195	199	219	222	222	225	215	216	229	251		
1971	6	6	6	6	6	7	6	7	7	8	8	8
1972	7	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	7	8	6
1973	8	8	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1974	—	—	—	24	28	24	24	21	21	20	19	17
1975	15	17	17	10	10	10	10	11	13	14	16	15
1976	14	14	15	19	15	13	12	12	13	14	14	14
1977	16	17	21	23	23	25	22	22	21	19		
At constant (1970) prices												
1971	94	96	98	98	97	99	96	96	99	106	111	100
1972	95	97	100	100	100	102	99	99	101	108	114	101
1973	98	101	105	110	114	117	115	115	119	128	135	123
1974	118	117	120	121	123	121	119	117	119	127	132	117
1975	109	108	112	106	108	108	105	104	110	119	127	113
1976	106	106	112	111	110	109	106	105	111	122	128	114
1977	107	107	116	116	115	116	109	109	114	124		
1971	−2	−2	−1	−2	−2	−1	−2	−1	—	2	1	1
1972	1	2	2	2	3	4	3	4	2	2	3	1
1973	3	4	5	10	13	15	16	16	18	18	19	22
1974	20	16	14	10	8	3	3	1	—	−1	−2	−5
1975	−8	−7	−7	−12	−12	−11	−11	−11	−8	−6	−4	−3
1976	−3	−2	—	5	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
1977	1	1	4	5	5	6	3	3	3	2		

Table 2 Value of physical increase of retailers' stocks at 1970 prices

Seasonally adjusted — £ million

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1971	−9	2	−7	1	−11	19	−6	13	4	24	−14	2
1972	−1	10	−1	13	5	23	−15	24	−24	9	−6	−22
1973	43	25	24	104	57	48	13	24	3	3	14	21
1974	22	−46	4	28	29	−32	5	−16	−26	−19	−14	−44
1975	−25	−31	12	−82	21	—	−8	4	20	33	17	−26
1976	−6	−12	51	−9	−27	−9	−23	16	23	39	5	−39
1977	10	−17	109	5	−24	14	−82	19	19	19		

See note 2.

Retail sales: provisional estimate for November

Volume

The provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in November is 105 (1971 = 100), a little lower than the final index for October. This suggests that the level of trade, which had recovered in the third quarter, has fallen back subsequently, but nevertheless remains higher than in the period March to June (103.7).

In the three months September to November the volume of retail sales was slightly lower than in the previous three months. The average level of trade during the first 11 months of 1977 was about 2½ per cent below the annual average for 1976.

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the provisional estimate of the value of total retail sales in November was 10 per cent higher than in November 1976. In the first 11 months of 1977, the average value of sales was 14 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1976.

Retail sales: volume and value

	Volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1976		**1976**	
1st qtr	107.3	1st qtr	+15
2nd	107.6	2nd	+12
3rd	108.9	3rd	+15
4th	108.5	4th	+16
1977		**1977**	
1st qtr	105.0	1st qtr	+14
2nd	103.9	2nd	+13
3rd	106.8	3rd	+16
1976		**1976**	
Aug	108.9	Aug	+17
Sep	108.9	Sep	+15
Oct	108.1	Oct	+16
Nov	109.2	Nov	+17
1977		**1977**	
Aug	107.2	Aug	+16
Sep	106.2	Sep	+14
Oct	105.4	Oct	+13
Nov	105 (prov)	Nov	+10 (prov)

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest half per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Past evidence suggests that the average error (ignoring sign) in the provisional estimates will be about 0.5 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figures.

When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments for the timing of holidays (including the extra Jubilee bank holiday) and adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data.

The final figures for November will be published in a press notice on Tuesday, 10 January 1978.

Inquiries: 01-215 3705

Footwear industry: orders, deliveries and stocks in September

In the three months ended September 1977 deliveries in the footwear industry were estimated to be 4 per cent lower on a seasonally adjusted pairage basis, than in the three months ended June 1977. Net new orders were 6 per cent higher than in the previous three months, while at the end of September orders on hand were 16 per cent down on the June 1977 level. The index of output in the three months ended September 1977 was 1 per cent higher than in the three months ended June 1977.

A detailed breakdown of manufacturers' deliveries by type of footwear in pairage and value terms, together with figures of exports, imports, consumers' expenditure, prices and employment is published in the Business Monitor production series under the reference PQ 450.

The index of output is calculated from the value of total sales and work done by firms classified to the footwear industry (minimum list heading 450 of the standard industrial classification). In using the index numbers it should be borne in mind that when price increases are large, the various problems associated with constructing a constant price value series become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent years.

The data on pairage and value relate to complete footwear only sold by manufacturers classified to MLH 450 and to other industries (eg rubber) in the SIC, employing 25 or more persons.

Inquiries: 01-212 6787.

Index of output: orders on hand, net new orders, deliveries and stocks of complete footwear

Monthly averages or monthly totals

	Index of output 1970 = 100	Orders-on-hand (end period)		Net new orders			Deliveries			Stocks (end period)
		Million pairs	£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs		£m	Million pairs
1966		33.6					16.4			
1967		37.8		16.5			16.1			
1968	113	41.6		17.3			17.0			
1969	108	34.6		15.9			16.5			
1970	100	38.9		16.6			16.2			
1971	108	32.5	55.7	15.7			16.2		23.8	19.4
1972	104	29.5	59.6	15.2		24.8	15.4		24.5	18.5
1973	108	46.2	85.2	17.1		30.5	15.7		28.4	16.5
1974	107	44.3	79.5	14.3		30.9	14.4		31.3	18.0
1975	101	38.8	91.8	13.2		36.2	13.7		35.1	15.8
1976	101	46.8	132.9	13.8		42.8	13.1		39.4	14.4
	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Actual
1975 1st quarter	106	36.2	63.2	11.9	11.0	31.3	14.8	14.6	36.7	18.3
2nd	95	41.2	82.4	14.0	13.4	36.8	12.3	13.1	30.4	23.1
3rd	101	33.1	70.0	11.4	13.9	33.1	14.1	13.8	37.2	17.4
4th	101	38.8	91.8	15.5	14.6	43.4	13.8	13.4	36.1	15.8
1976 1st quarter	101	42.6	89.2	14.6	13.1	38.9	13.3	12.9	39.8	19.0
2nd	99	46.3	107.5	12.8	12.8	40.4	11.5	12.4	34.3	20.9
3rd	99	36.9	89.7	10.0	12.0	34.7	13.2	12.8	40.7	17.2
4th	106	46.8	132.9	17.6	16.9	57.3	14.3	14.1	42.9	14.4
1977 1st quarter	107	57.6	140.9	17.4	16.0	51.7	13.8	13.5	49.0	14.7
2nd p	106	57.3	154.4	12.6	12.2	48.3	12.8	13.8	43.8	17.2
3rd p	107	48.2	114.1	10.5	12.9	37.9	13.6	13.2	51.4	14.1
1976 January	105	38.9	88.2	13.2	13.4	33.9	13.1	13.8	37.6	
February	104	40.0	89.3	14.1	13.2	40.3	12.9	12.8	39.2	
March	94	42.6	89.2	16.5	12.8	42.5	13.9	12.1	42.6	
April	95	43.2	94.4	12.2	9.7	39.7	11.6	12.0	34.5	
May	103	48.0	108.4	15.9	15.4	47.0	11.1	13.1	33.0	
June	100	46.3	107.5	10.2	13.4	34.4	11.8	12.2	35.3	
July	95	40.8	90.7	6.3	10.3	20.2	11.8	12.2	37.0	
August	97	38.1	87.9	8.8	11.4	33.7	11.4	12.0	36.6	
September	105	38 9	89.7	15.1	14.2	50.3	16.2	14.1	48.5	
October	104	44.9	111.7	23.6	19.0	67.6	15.6	14.2	45.7	
November	101	45.9	126.0	15.6	12.7	59.1	14.6	13.1	44.8	
December	111	46.8	132.9	13.6	19.1	45.0	12.6	15.2	38.1	
1977 January	105	51.8	133.8	16.8	17.9	42.7	11.9	13.1	41.8	
February	111	54.2	136.9	16.4	15.4	52.6	14.0	13.8	49.5	
March	104	57.6	140.9	19.1	14.8	59.7	15.6	13.7	55.7	
April p	98	60.3	153.7	14.6	12.2	53.2	11.9	12.9	40.4	
May p	114	62.4	164.2	15.8	14.6	56.4	13.7	15.4	45.9	
June p	107	57.3	154.4	7.5	9.9	35.2	12.7	13.1	45.1	
July p	101	54.5	140.1	9.1	15.6	29.3	11.9	12.8	43.7	
August p	109	47.9	128.0	6.6	8.2	37.7	13.2	13.2	49.8	
September p	112	48.2	114.1	15.9	15.0	46.7	15.6	13.6	60.6	

p Provisional.

[1] Based on early returns, seasonally adjusted deliveries in October are expected to be 14 million pairs.

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Publication of the above Business Monitor will be terminated at the end of 1977. The last Business Monitor in this series will be for December 1977.

Business Monitors in the production series and miscellaneous series, and certain monitors (nos. SD 1 and SD 6) in the service and distributive series, are normally available by annual subscriptions from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the library at the Business Statistics Office, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121 – answer back BSONPT G) from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Back issues of the monthly and quarterly monitors cost 50p a copy post free. Please send payments for all orders below £5. The annual monitors are individually priced and the cost of these will be supplied on request. Exceptionally, copies can also be purchased over the counter at the Department of Trade's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4H 7HU.

Wool textile industry: output and exports in September

The volume of production in the wool textile industry (as measured by the seasonally-adjusted index of production) in September 1977 was 6 per cent less than in September 1976. Statistics issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that in the period January-September 1977 woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 5 per cent higher than in January-September 1976; deliveries of worsted yarns (excluding semi-worsted yarn) were 4 per cent higher. Production of wool and hair tops was 4 per cent less and that of man-made fibre tops was 2 per cent more. **Inquiries:** 01-212 0017 or 01-212 6474.

Output in the wool textile industry

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops		Woollen yarn[1]	Worsted yarn[2]	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets)[1]		Blankets[3]
		Wool and hair	Man-made fibres			Woollen	Worsted	
	million k					million sq m		
1968	177.5	96.6	36.4	147.4	98.2	135.8	110.6	27.3
1969	174.5	92.0	42.2	142.2	100.5	130.1	109.2	26.9
1970	153.1	79.7	44.6	129.4	97.6	115.5	99.8	24.6
1971	141.2	66.2	36.6	130.7	93.0	101.9	83.9	28.5
1972	152.3	75.1	45.9	130.9	101.6	99.8	83.7	28.8
1973	136.6	62.2	55.9	135.2	100.0	104.0	88.4	30.6
1974	112.6	43.9	54.8	122.5	87.2	92.1	82.6	28.1
1975	110.6	46.8	44.4	112.1	75.5	76.8	74.6	24.7
1976	119.7	56.5	47.2	108.0	80.8	73.6	69.4	22.8
1975								
1st qtr	27.3	11.2	12.8	29.4	20.4	17.7	20.7	7.6
2nd	29.1	11.9	12.7	29.7	19.4	22.5	19.2	5.0
3rd	25.5	11.4	9.2	24.6	15.7	19.8	17.1	5.7
4th	28.7	12.3	9.6	28.4	19.9	16.8	17.6	6.4
1976								
1st qtr	31.0	13.8	11.6	29.4	20.6	16.9	18.2	6.5
2nd	30.5	14.5	12.1	27.9	20.3	19.6	16.9	4.4
3rd	27.6	13.4	10.6	23.7	18.2	19.4	16.9	5.2
4th	30.6	14.6	13.0	27.0	21.7	17.9	17.5	6.5
1977								
1st qtr	32.4	15.3	12.6	30.0	23.1	19.6	18.8	6.7
2nd	29.8	13.9	11.9	27.2	20.2	21.1	18.1	4.8
3rd		11.1	10.4	23.1	17.5	19.7	16.4	4.4
1976								
January	10.0	4.5	4.3	9.5	6.4	5.1	5.8	2.6
February	9.6	4.2	3.2	9.2	6.6	5.3	5.9	1.9
March	11.4	5.1	4.1	10.7	7.6	6.5	6.5	2.0
April	10.4	5.0	3.9	9.5	7.0	5.7	5.5	1.5
May	10.2	4.8	4.6	9.3	7.0	7.0	5.6	1.4
June	9.9	4.7	3.6	9.1	6.3	6.9	5.8	1.5
July	8.7	4.6	3.8	7.1	5.9	6.1	5.6	1.5
August	8.3	3.5	2.8	7.7	5.3	6.0	4.6	1.7
September	10.6	5.3	4.0	8.9	7.0	7.3	6.7	2.0
October	10.5	4.9	4.9	9.4	7.9	7.1	6.0	2.2
November	10.9	5.4	4.4	9.6	7.7	6.0	6.2	2.2
December	9.2	4.3	3.7	8.0	6.1	4.8	5.3	2.1
1977								
January	10.3	5.0	4.0	9.0	7.2	5.8	5.9	2.4
February	10.2	4.8	4.0	9.1	7.5	6.2	6.0	2.2
March	11.9	5.5	4.6	10.8	8.4	7.6	6.9	2.1
April	9.6	4.6	3.8	8.6	6.4	6.6	5.7	1.7
May	11.1	5.2	4.7	10.0	7.6	7.4	6.6	1.6
June	9.1	4.1	3.4	8.6	6.2	7.1	5.8	1.5
July	7.9	4.2	3.9	6.5	5.6	6.0	5.2	1.1
August		2.9	2.9	8.4	5.4	6.5	5.2	1.6
September		4.0	3.6	8.2	6.5	7.2	6.0	1.7

[1] Estimated. [2] From January 1969 includes semi-worsted yarn: previously yarn of this type was not separately distinguished and the small quantities involved were divided between the worsted yarn headings. In September deliveries of semi-worsted yarn were 0.8 million kilos. [3] Woven woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of wool textile products

	Total	Wool tops[1]		Yarns		Woven fabrics[2]		Other wool textile products[3]
	£m	£m	Mn kilos	£m	Mn kilos	£m	Mn sq m	£m
1968	114.80	23.94	25.44	20.44	14.34	66.14	69.42	4.28
1969	125.41	26.55	26.01	23.32	16.08	71.08	69.46	4.45
1970	117.25	20.38	21.08	23.37	15.85	70.00	62.51	3.50
1971	106.82	16.28	18.66	23.28	15.88	62.57	54.30	4.70
1972	118.49	19.80	20.51	27.28	18.13	66.48	56.32	4.93
1973	172.32	38.06	21.36	36.95	18.28	91.08	60.39	6.24
1974	180.44	26.15	16.15	41.56	15.56	105.84	52.80	6.89
1975	165.22	28.53	16.19	37.42	13.83	92.08	43.33	7.20
1976	219.07	50.55	20.71	56.03	17.04	104.28	44.58	8.21
1974								
1st qtr	45.05	8.55	..	10.47	4.20	24.44	13.50	1.58
2nd	51.23	7.82	..	12.08	4.52	29.52	14.63	1.81
3rd	42.27	4.86	..	9.56	3.43	36.23	12.84	1.62
4th	41.90	4.92	..	9.45	3.41	25.66	11.84	1.88
1975								
1st qtr	36.93	5.19	4.04	8.33	3.07	21.79	10.43	1.62
2nd	42.17	6.97	3.30	9.36	3.54	24.27	10.77	1.57
3rd	41.80	7.98	4.47	8.66	3.17	23.76	11.86	1.40
4th	44.32	8.39	4.38	110.7	4.05	22.26	10.27	2.61
1976								
1st qtr	43.48	10.96	5.06	11.13	4.04	19.52	9.30	1.87
2nd	56.27	13.35	5.34	13.70	4.36	27.41	11.65	1.82
3rd	55.38	11.64	4.42	13.57	3.98	28.22	12.21	1.95
4th	63.94	14.59	5.89	17.64	4.66	29.14	11.42	2.57
1977								
1st qtr	71.46	18.02	5.43	20.04	5.02	30.89	11.91	2.51
2nd	75.23	15.83	4.84	19.89	4.65	37.18	12.74	2.33
3rd	75.83	11.69	3.52	17.81	3.94	43.46	14.28	2.87

[1] From the first quarter 1976 figures are not strictly comparable with previous periods. [2] Excluding mechanical cloths from January 1970. [3] Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed; felts, wholly or partly of wool; blankets; travelling rugs; woollen and worsted felts; and other made-up textile articles, not individually specified in the export list, of sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair. Other commodities of, or containing, wool or animal hair not included in the table: sheeps' or lambs' wool and fine or coarse animal hair not carded or combed; noils, rags and other waste; carpets; garments; smallwares; knitted or crocheted fabrics; woven fabrics predominantly of man-made fibres containing sheeps' or lambs' wool or fine animal hair.

Scotland, the north, and Yorks and Humberside: fastest-growing economies

Scotland, the north, and Yorkshire and Humberside had the fastest growing economies between 1971 and 1975 at current prices according to the latest estimates of the regional accounts, which show the contribution of each industry to the gross domestic product of each region in 1975.

The estimates – 'Regional accounts: further estimates for 1975, including regional fixed investment' – are published in *Economic Trends* for November (HMSO, £1.95).

The fastest-growing regions tended to have relatively large coal mining, metals and construction industries, whose value added increased relatively sharply, mainly due to higher pay and prices. Scotland and the north were also among the regions benefiting most from government regional aids, which may have been a factor in the above average growth rate observed for a wide range of industries.

The slowest-growing regions between 1971 and 1975 were the West Midlands, East Anglia, the south west and the south east excluding Greater London. In these regions growth in value added was slowest (relative to the United Kingdom average) mainly in the service industries, including public services, although in the West Midlands the low growth was more widely spread and included production industries, particularly vehicles.

In Wales there was relatively slow growth in construction, distribution and services, partly offset by the favourable effects of large coal mining and metals industries. In Greater London, a relatively fast rate of increase in activity in services (compared with the UK average) was offset by relatively slow growth in production industries.

The article describes new estimates of fixed investment by regions covering investment by the production industries, transport and communications and public services. The latter are analysed by broad category of service, such as health and social security, education, and economic services.

Estimates are also given, for the first time, of GDP and personal income of Greater London. This sub-region has previously been combined with the rest of the south east.

Consumer subsidies

Another article in *Economic Trends* shows how the incomes of different types of household are affected by government consumer subsidies, particularly housing and food subsidies.

The analysis shows that the less well off families with three or more children, and retired people gain considerably more than average from housing subsidies. The bulk of these subsidies are government payments to bridge the gap between local authorities' expenditure on housing and rents from tenants. Because of the sharp increase in building costs, the rise in interest rates on money borrowed by local authorities, and the holding back of rent increases as part of government policy, housing subsidies have grown rapidly in the last few years. Rent fell from 65 per cent of the total financing of local authority housing in 1966 to 42 per cent in 1976.

Government food subsidies on a large scale were introduced in 1974 as part of the 'social contract'. These benefits, for obvious reasons, vary more by household type than by income, and ranged in 1975 from an average of over £50 per year for households with four children to £15 per year for single retired persons living alone, with an overall average of £32 per year. In addition the report shows that households received on average £13 per year in EEC financed food subsidies. More than half the subsidy paid by the government in 1975 was on milk.

The report is intended as a supplement to the series of annual articles on the incidence of taxes and social security benefits which have been published in *Economic Trends* since the early sixties.

Inquiries: 01-233 6135/6193.

They want to know about government statistics

Nearly 3000 inquiries about official statistics have been made at the government information stand at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, since it opened in February last year.

Of the 18 000 inquiries at the stand, questions on statistics accounted for 16 per cent.

The figures were given by Les Huckfield, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Industry, when the Central Statistical Office launched a permanent audio-visual presentation at the government stand. The film, which features the voice of Kenneth Williams, encourages the greater use of government statistics in day to day running of commerce and industry.

Mr Huckfield said there is still great scope for industry and commerce to make more use of government statistics, and it is in their own interests to do so.

'Business people are frankly amazed at the amount of relevant figures available to them,' said Mr Huckfield. 'There is still a great deal of misapprehension about getting information from the government. The statisticians are in fact very keen to help the businessman wherever possible.

'The prime reason for collecting statistics remains that of providing a basis for economic and social policy. But it has been found that, by collecting rather more detail within the framework of the surveys needed for official purposes, industry and commerce can benefit as well.

'For example, the quarterly surveys carried out by the Business Statistics Office in Newport produce regular sales figures for over 4000 separate commodities – and this is done primarily for the use of the industries themselves.

'Despite this I am still concerned that many firms do not realise the return they can obtain for the substantial effort they put into supplying the government with the data it needs to produce statistics.'

Pattern of tourism and foreign travel: 1976

The article 'overseas travel and tourism: 1975 and 1976', in *Trade and Industry*, 29 July, gave the main trends in tourism for both of the years 1975 and 1976, and it was stated that additional results from the international passenger survey for 1976 would be given in a further article.

This article now meets in part the growing demand for further information on tourism, brought about by the recent rapid increase in the number of visits to the United Kingdom by overseas residents. Whereas the growth in visits between 1968 and 1976 averaged about 10 per cent per year, the increase between 1976 and 1977 is expected to approach 20 per cent. Travel abroad by United Kingdom residents between 1968 and 1976 increased at the more modest rate of 5 per cent per year; this led to a positive balance on the travel account of the balance of payments of £620 million for 1976.

The statistics regularly presented in this journal, and in the Business Monitor M 6, report on tourism in terms of numbers of tourist visits from about 15 countries or groups of countries of residence, and on visits made, by UK residents, to the same countries. They show averages of length of stay, and of expenditure, for four main purposes of visit, and for two modes of transport, air and sea. This article gives further details of length of stay, in four categories by the number of nights, and of expenditure per visit, in seven bands ranging from £0-20 to over £400, and of average expenditure per day. These are shown for visits to or from up to thirty countries, or groups of countries, which have significant tourist flows. The article also presents, for the first time, results in terms of the nationality, ie passport held, of tourists, and of the destination and flag of tourist transport.

It is hoped that the broad results on these matters, now published, will be of considerable general interest in the appreciation of the contributions of tourism to the balance of payments, and for the planning of transport, accommodation and other facilities for tourists. The detailed information collected by the international passenger survey on these matters is used by outside bodies, as well as for internal purposes within government departments.

Because the survey has a complex structure, the data contained in some tables can be on a slightly different basis, eg travel to and from the Irish Republic is excluded unless otherwise stated. As explained in the 29 July article, some results for 1976 are provisional, as required information from other than the survey itself, especially for Irish travel, is not yet available. The terminology used in this article will be the same as in the previous article, and reference may be made to the notes given in that article on the methodology of the survey.

Summary of results

The main features of the pattern of tourism for 1976, as shown by the results of the survey and summarised in the tables, are highlighted below.

For all the countries shown in the tables, the main purpose of visit to the UK was holiday, which accounted for almost 50 per cent to total visits. The three other main reasons for visit were almost as important as holiday for certain countries, eg business for Japan, visiting friends and relatives for Canada, and miscellaneous purposes for Belgium (see table 1).

In the case of UK visits abroad, over 60 per cent of visits were for holiday. But of these, nearly 50 per cent were to France and Spain, with the result that business visits were of greater importance for certain other countries, eg Middle East and West Germany, and visiting friends was of greater importance for others, eg Canada and Australia (see table 6).

While the average length of stay of overseas visitors to the UK was 12.4 days, 44 per cent of visitors had short stays of 4 nights or less, while 54 per cent of visitors from the EEC fell into this category. By spending at a higher rate of £38 per day, compared with £13 for all visitors, the short-stay visitors nevertheless accounted for 23 per cent of all visitors' expenditure (see table 2).

Visits to the UK for business and miscellaneous purposes were mostly short stay, while holiday visits were about equally divided between this category, and medium stay, 5-20 nights. Visits to friends and relatives were mainly medium stay, and study visits were normally long stay, over 20 nights (see table 3).

For UK residents abroad, the average length of stay was 13.7 days, only 26 per cent of visits being short stay. Of these short-stay visits, almost 85 per cent were to EEC countries and, in particular, almost 45 per cent were to France. Business visits were also mainly short stay, but holiday visits fell substantially into the medium-stay category, while visits for miscellaneous purposes were spread between short and medium stay, and visits to friends and relatives were medium or long stay (see table 7).

The spread of actual expenditure per individual visit to the UK was extremely wide for all categories. It ranged from nothing to thousands of pounds, noting that any money supplied by a UK source is excluded. This will reflect the wide ranges of habit, length of stay, and wealth, of individuals within even closely defined country and purpose combinations. 16 per cent of all visitors to the UK spent less than £20, while 34 per cent spent over £140, and 16 per cent spent over £250. This last group accounted for 57 per cent of all tourists' expenditure in the UK (see table 4).

By comparison, 21 per cent of UK resident travellers spent less than £20 abroad; 22 per cent spent over £140, and accounted for 55 per cent of all tourists' expenditure, while only 6 per cent spent over £250 (see table 8).

Notably, UK residents abroad spent only half as much, an average of £6 per day, as foreign visitors in the UK, who averaged £13. This relationship also applies to each of the main categories of visit by purpose. There was little or no relationship between the average amounts spent by UK residents in specific countries, which varied little, and the average amounts spent by residents of those countries in the UK, which showed a wide variation (see tables 5 and 9).

A particular group with substantial flows of travellers and apparently anomalous stay and expenditure patterns, was made up of those who were not nationals of the country in which they resided. These overseas residents may have been UK nationals, or nationals of 'third' countries. For instance, UK passport holders formed 11 per cent of the overseas visitors resident in Belgium, 16 per cent for Spain, and 25 per cent for Australia. Conversely, when the residence of tourists departing from the UK on foreign passports was considered, UK residents holding a foreign passport accounted for 24 per cent of those departing with Italian passports, 22 per cent Greek, and 40 per cent for Malaysia/Singapore (see table 10).

Although most European residents returned immediately to their own country on departing from the UK, quite a large proportion of residents of other countries did not return directly. They made an intermediate stop or visited some further country on leaving, eg Americans and Japanese proceeded to Europe, while 9 per cent of residents of other countries went to North America (see table 11).

British transport operators held a somewhat larger share of UK residents travel than did foreign operators, while the converse, the favourable share of overseas visitors travel held by foreign airlines, was not so marked. Thus tourism contributed favourably to the transport account of the UK balance of payments, as well as to the travel account of the balance of payments (see table 12).

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see pages 556-567

Overseas visitors: distribution of stay and expenditure

Numbers of overseas visitors to the UK by country and purpose (table 1)

Table 1 provides numbers of overseas visitors, to the UK, from thirty countries or country groups. This shows separately all major sources of the flow of tourists and also indicates the purpose of visits. Apart from North America and the EEC countries, it can be seen that the most noteworthy flows came from the Scandinavian countries, with 574 000 visits, the Middle East 365 000, Australia 352 000, Spain 254 000, Switzerland 249 000 and rest of Africa, ie excluding North or South Africa, 201 000 visits respectively.

For each one of the countries or groups shown in table 1, the main purpose of visit was holiday, accounting for nearly one half of all visits. The other purposes shared the remainder in almost equal proportions, but individually were almost as important as holiday for some countries. Thus business purpose visits were particularly important in the case of Netherlands, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Italy and Japan. The miscellaneous purposes were then particularly important for Belgium/Luxembourg and France, presumably shopping, and the Middle East, Greece and Spain, probably study and multi-purpose visits. Visiting friends and relatives was the principal purpose for Old Commonwealth residents, West Germany, with many UK forces families resident, Ireland, and rest of Africa.

Total expenditure on visits to the UK by length of stay (table 2)

Table 2 shows the proportions of all visitors from different areas of the world, broken down by the four broad length of stay bands, and the proportions of visitors' expenditure that each accounted for. It shows that there are five groups of tourists, of about equal importance, who accounted for over 60 per cent of the UK earnings from tourism, namely EEC short-stay visitors, 0-4 nights, EEC medium-stay visitors, 5-20 nights, North America medium stay visitors, and both medium- and long-stay visitors from the rest of the world.

As would be expected, the shorter the visit, the lower the expenditure incurred. Thus 44 per cent staying four nights or less accounted for only 23 per cent of all overseas visitors' expenditure in the UK. However, when this is translated into expenditure per day the importance of the short-stay visitor becomes immediately apparent. The short-stay visitors, of 0-4 nights, spent on average £38 per day, whereas those staying 5-20 nights spent £17 per day, those on a 20-90 nights stay £8, and those over three months £4. It may be noted that the IPS definition of expenditure excludes fares to and from the UK, money earned or sourced in the country of visit, goods freighted separately from personal baggage, and purchases of property or securities.

The definition of length of stay may require clarification. If a tourist arrives in the UK, for example on Monday the 10th, and leaves on Friday the 14th, he may say that he is spending only 3 days in the country, with just Tuesday to Thursday available for tourist activities. Alternatively he may be said to spend 4 nights, or 4

Table 1 Numbers of overseas visitors to UK by country and purpose: 1976

Thousands

Residence of visitors	Total	Business	Holiday	Miscell-aneous	Visits to friends and relatives
Belgium and Luxembourg	683	108	275	233	67
Netherlands	832	188	450	90	104
France	1 171	208	551	239	173
Federal Rep. Germany	1 104	197	542	172	192
Denmark	193	41	104	26	22
Italy	281	67	113	61	40
Republic of Ireland	721	127	325	48	221
EEC	4 985	935	2 360	869	820
Norway/Sweden/Finland	574	134	292	97	51
Switzerland	249	59	101	42	46
Austria	84	15	48	9	12
Spain	254	41	129	43	41
Portugal	47	13	22	6	6
Greece	61	12	26	16	7
Other western Europe	115	25	50	20	20
Western Europe (non-EEC)	1 385	299	668	234	184
USA	1 490	245	823	203	219
Canada	477	36	216	51	174
North America	1 967	281	1 040	253	393
E Europe	58	15	20	7	16
Australia	352	23	198	38	94
New Zealand	60	6	27	8	19
South Africa	130	19	64	14	33
British West Indies	43	6	25	5	8
Latin America	156	18	100	20	17
Japan	119	41	59	14	4
Middle East	365	58	171	72	63
N Africa	84	18	36	19	12
Rest of Africa	201	39	82	32	48
India, Pakistan, Malaysia/Singapore [1]	143	29	62	23	29
Rest of world	40	9	19	5	7
Other countries	1 752	281	862	258	350
Total all countries	10 089	1 796	4 930	1 615	1 747

[1] Also including: Bangladesh, Brunei, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong.

Table 2 Total expenditure on visits to the UK by length of stay: 1976

Percentages

Total	Visits 9 368 000	Expenditure £1 573 000
All visitors – total	100	100
Short stay 0-4 nights	44	23
Medium stay 5-20 nights	40	44
Long stay 21-90 nights	15	27
Very long stay over 90 nights	2	6
EEC visitors – total	46	26
staying 0-4 nights	25	11
5-20 nights	16	11
21-90 nights	4	4
over 90 nights	*	*
Visitors from other W European countries – total	14	15
staying 0-4 nights	5	4
5-20 nights	7	8
21-90 nights	2	2
over 90 nights	*	1
North American visitors – total	21	23
staying 0-4 nights	8	4
5-20 nights	9	12
21-90 nights	4	7
over 90 nights	*	1
Visitors from other countries – total	19	36
staying 0-4 nights	6	4
5-20 nights	7	14
21-90 nights	5	14
over 90 nights	1	4

* Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 3 Distribution of length of stay in UK by area and purpose: 1976

Percentages

	All countries		EEC countries		Other western Europe		North America		Other countries	
Visits to the UK (thousands)	9 368		4 263		1 385		1 967		1 752	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Total visits										
0 to 4 nights		44		54		37		38		30
5 to 20 nights		40		36		51		42		38
21 to 90 nights		15		10		10		19		27
over 90 nights		2		1		2		1		5
Business visits	18		19		22		15		16	
0 to 4 nights		65		81		63		49		37
5 to 20 nights		29		17		34		42		46
21 to 90 nights		5		2		3		7		14
over 90 nights		1		1		*		2		3
Holiday visits	48		47		48		50		49	
0 to 4 nights		39		48		30		35		29
5 to 20 nights		47		42		64		50		41
21 to 90 nights		13		9		6		14		27
over 90 nights		1		*		*		*		3
Miscellaneous visits [1]	14		16		12		12		13	
0 to 4 nights		65		69		46		75		53
5 to 20 nights		22		21		37		15		21
21 to 90 nights		11		9		14		8		19
over 90 nights		2		1		3		2		6
Study visits	3		3		5		1		2	
0 to 4 nights		2		2		*		9		*
5 to 20 nights		27		35		21		19		16
21 to 90 nights		60		60		65		58		51
over 90 nights		11		4		14		13		33
Visits to friends and relatives	16		14		13		21		20	
0 to 4 nights		22		32		22		15		14
5 to 20 nights		48		56		58		41		37
21 to 90 nights		28		11		17		43		43
over 90 nights		2		1		3		1		6

Column A Purpose as a percentage of all visits.
Column B Percentage of visits of stated purpose in each size band.
[1] Excluding study * less than 0.5 per cent.

periods of 24 hours, if he arrives and departs at about the same time of day. It could also be said that he has 5 days in the country, counting the days of arrival and departure fully. In accordance with international conventions regarding tourism, the numerical difference between the two dates 4, is used in the IPS, both for average length of stay, and for visitor nights, in the Business Monitor M 6, and for length of stay, eg 0-4 nights and average expenditure per day in this article.

This treatment creates a slight difficulty with regard to visitors from abroad who arrive and depart on the same day. The great majority of these are excluded from the IPS; they are commuter crossings of the Irish Land Boundary, estimated at 8 million per annum, and transfers between international flights at any one airport, about 2 million per annum. Some 500 000 one-day visits for tourist purposes, mainly business and shopping or sightseeing, remain included in the totals of expenditure and visits, but add nothing to total stay. One-day visits abroad by UK residents were slightly more numerous, at about 620 000.

Distribution of length of stay in the UK by area and purpose (table 3)

While the average length of stay of all overseas visitors to the UK in 1976 was 12.4 days, there was a very considerable spread about the average. As 44 per cent of visitors had a short stay of 0-4 nights, and a further two-fifths spent 5-20 nights, some 84 per cent spent 20 nights or less, and 70 per cent spent less than 11 nights. The average length of stay was considerably increased by the 17 per cent having long visits; here 15 per cent stayed between three weeks and three months, and the remaining 2 per cent stayed over three months. More than half of the visitors from EEC countries, 54 per cent, spent four nights or less in the country, compared with approximately one-third from the other countries. Only 11 per cent of visitors from EEC countries stayed three weeks or longer, compared with 12 per cent of visitors from other western European countries, 20 per cent of visitors from north America and 32 per cent of visitors from the other countries.

The main category of holiday visits, accounting for 47 per cent, was of 5-20 nights. Almost one half of EEC holiday visitors, however, stayed for only four nights or less, whereas approximately one-third of holiday visitors from the other countries stayed three weeks or longer. Business visits, which include visits for conferences, were of shorter duration; 65 per cent were four nights or less, rising to 81 per cent for EEC business visitors. Visits for miscellaneous purposes, including those for shopping, also showed a high proportion of short stay, 65 per cent of such visits were of 0-4 nights, rising to 69 per cent for visitors from EEC countries.

Two purposes for which visitors stayed above average lengths of time in the UK were study, 71 per cent staying longer than three weeks, and visiting friends and relatives, 48 per cent staying 5-20 nights, and 30 per cent staying three weeks or longer.

During 1976, the increase of 14 per cent in the number of visitors to the UK was concentrated among those spending shorter periods of time in the country. Visitors spending four nights or less increased by 14 per cent; those spending between 5 and 20 nights increased by 23 per cent. There was only a marginal increase, of 2 per cent, in those spending between three weeks and three months, and there was a decline, of 8 per cent, in the numbers spending three months or longer. Increases of this nature in short stay visitors, at the expense of long stay, have caused a progressive reduction in the average length of stay.

Distribution of total expenditure per visit to the UK by area and purpose (table 4)

A significant proportion of overseas visitors spent a negligible amount of foreign source money while in the UK. They will include UK citizens resident abroad, or foreign citizens whose visits were financed from a UK source. The proportion of visitors spending £20 or less during their visit amounted to 16 per cent overall. This proportion rose to as high as 31 per cent for visitors from Belgium and Luxembourg; day-trips accounted for 35 per cent of visits from these countries. As many as 11 per cent of holiday visitors spent £20 or less, while 17 per cent of business visitors, 4 per cent of those here to study, 20 per cent visiting friends and relatives, and 30 per cent here for miscellaneous purposes also fell into this expenditure band.

Visitors spending £21-60 accounted for 22 per cent of the total, and those spending £61-140 and £141-250 were 27 and 18 per cent respectively. The remaining 16 per cent spent more than £250, but they accounted for 57 per cent of all tourists' expenditure, while the 34 per cent of visitors spending over £140 accounted for almost 80 per cent of all tourists' expenditure. 5 per cent of visitors from EEC countries spent over £250, as did 19 per cent of visitors from other western European countries, 22 per cent of visitors from north America, 35 per cent of visitors from Australia and New Zealand and 50 per cent of visitors from Middle Eastern countries, of whom 19 per cent spent over £750. The proportions of visits for business, holiday, miscellaneous purposes (here excluding study) and visits to friends incurring expenditure of over £250 were quite similar, at 20, 16, 11 and 15 per cent respectively. However, some 46 per cent of the much longer study visits gave rise to expenditure over £250.

Average expenditure per day in the UK by country and purpose (table 5)

The average expenditure per day of overseas tourists in the UK, £13, can be examined in terms of the purpose of the visit and the residence of the visitor. The average business visitor spent £27 per day, the holidaymaker £14, the miscellaneous group £10, and those visiting

Table 4 Distribution of total expenditure per visit to the UK by area and purpose: 1976

Per cent

Area	£0-£20	£21-£60	£61-£140	£141-£250	£251-£400	£401-£750	Over £750
All countries (all purposes)	16	22	27	18	8	5	3
EEC	23	29	30	13	4	1	*
Other western Europe	10	16	30	26	12	5	2
North America	11	21	26	21	12	8	2
Eastern Europe	20	35	24	15	4	1	1
Middle East	10	8	13	18	15	16	19
Australia/New Zealand	9	14	20	23	15	14	6
Rest of world	15	16	22	20	11	10	7
Other countries	13	14	19	20	13	12	9
Breakdown by purpose of visit							
Purpose							
Business	17	21	23	19	9	7	4
Holiday	11	22	32	19	9	5	2
Miscellaneous [1]	30	28	19	12	5	3	3
Study	4	6	12	33	24	12	10
VFR	20	24	25	17	8	5	2

[1] Excluding study. * Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 5 Average expenditure per day in the UK by country and purpose: 1976

£ per day

Residence of visitor	All purposes	Business	Holiday	Miscellaneous	Visits to friends and relatives
Belgium/Luxembourg	21	42	17	25	10
Netherlands	15	46	12	20	9
France	9	26	9	7	6
Federal Rep. Germany	9	26	9	8	5
Denmark	13	25	12	8	10
Italy	7	21	10	5	3
Republic of Ireland	7	23	8	5	4
EEC	10	29	10	8	6
Norway/Sweden/Finland	17	28	18	14	9
Switzerland	12	33	18	7	9
Austria	13	44	11	9	10
Spain	13	35	18	8	5
Portugal	13	38	13	6	7
Greece	12	47	12	11	6
Other western Europe	16	21	11	36	6
Western Europe (non-EEC)	14	30	16	11	7
USA	17	27	19	14	8
Canada	11	24	12	8	8
North America	14	26	17	12	8
Eastern Europe	6	12	7	5	3
Australia	9	18	11	7	7
New Zealand	6	12	7	4	6
South Africa	12	26	13	7	9
British West Indies	9	13	8	12	7
Latin America	18	27	26	10	14
Japan	20	24	24	12	5
Middle East	25	49	25	22	18
North Africa	17	26	17	16	10
Rest of Africa	12	27	12	9	8
Rest of world	9	14	11	7	6
Other countries	14	26	15	12	9
Total all countries	13	27	14	10	7

friends and relatives spent £7. Apart from this wide range of values for visits by purpose, there was almost as wide a variation for visits by country. The higher levels of average expenditure per day were shown by visitors from the Middle East £25, Belgium £21, Japan £20, Latin America £18, and Scandinavia, USA, and North Africa, each £17. British service families have probably reduced the values for West Germany, and while US holidaymakers spent at a relatively high rate, the average expenditure of US visitors for other purposes was not exceptional. Amongst those spending the least were visitors from Eastern Europe and New Zealand £6, and Ireland and Italy £7 per day.

The effect of short shopping trips on the average expenditure per day, in the miscellaneous purpose, can clearly be seen for Belgium, the Netherlands and Scandinavia. Indeed, an alternative way of expressing the £21 average spent per day, by Belgian residents, would be £17 per day, for visitors staying 1 or more nights, but £34 per visit, for one-day visitors. Few other countries were affected by the one-day trips in this way. The value for the rest of western Europe was the result of some slightly anomalous values for Turkish visitors in the third quarter. Another notable feature is that, when the widely varying expenditure per day values are taken with the range of lengths of stay, the average expenditure per visit was about the same for each purpose, £158 overall.

UK visits abroad: distribution of stay and expenditure and comparisons with overseas visits to the UK

Numbers of UK visits abroad by country and purpose (table 6)

Over 60 per cent of visits abroad by UK residents were for holidays. Of these, the most significant flows were to Spain and France, which at 3.3 million together accounted for 50 per cent of holiday visits. There was a secondary group of holiday venues in western Europe, followed by the USA, 114 000, North Africa 103 000, and Eastern Europe 85 000. Holiday visits to any other countries were few in number.

As a consequence of this concentration of holiday trips on a small number of countries, business was the main reason for visits to several countries, such as the Middle East, Latin America, the Netherlands and Germany. Similarly, visiting friends was the main reason for visiting countries such as Canada, Australia, and the group of Asian countries including India. Miscellaneous purpose visits were less common than for visitors to Britain, and were only of any significance for France.

Distribution of length of stay abroad by area and purpose (table 7)

Of all visits abroad by UK residents, 58 per cent were of between 5 and 20 nights. A further 26 per cent were of 0-4 nights, and 16 per cent were of three weeks or longer. Visits to EEC countries were of below the average length of 13.7 days, 46 per cent being of 0-4 nights, with over half of these to France. Visits to other western European countries, the majority to Spain, fell largely in the medium-stay category. Visits to North America were considerably longer than average, 61 per cent being long stay, between three weeks and three months. Visits to other countries were more evenly spread, 47 per cent being of 5-20 nights and 41 per cent of three weeks to three months.

Holiday visits were mainly in the 5-20 night category, 71 per cent being of this length, but for the different areas there was a considerable range. Only 31 per cent of holidays in north America were of 5-20 nights (68 per cent were longer), 53 per cent to EEC countries (39 per cent were shorter), 63 per cent to other countries, and 88 per cent of those to other western European countries.

In comparing the distribution of lengths of stay of overseas visitors to the UK, and of UK visitors abroad, it should be noted that the UK visitors data will relate to the entire absence, while overseas visitors data only relates to time spent in the UK and excludes time spent in any 'third' countries on a tour. The differences between the two patterns thus seem not as great as might be expected, indicating that the UK was the sole or main country of tours made by the majority of overseas visitors. The data of table 11 suggests that Europeans usually visited only the UK, whereas visitors from more distant countries more often continued on a tour.

The length of visits abroad for business purposes showed a similar distribution to that shown for overseas residents business visits to the

Table 6 Numbers of UK visits abroad by country and purpose: 1976 ('000)

Country visited	Total	Business	Holiday	Miscellaneous	Visits to friends and relatives
Belgium/Luxembourg	472	162	213	38	59
Netherlands	531	211	202	34	84
France	2 036	339	1 317	197	183
Federal Rep. Germany	673	254	168	54	198
Denmark	109	33	46	7	23
Italy	690	100	493	17	80
Republic of Ireland	1 304	207	599	56	442
EEC	5 815	1 308	3 036	402	1 068
Norway/Sweden/Finland	220	82	92	9	38
Switzerland	252	82	124	12	35
Austria	197	15	159	7	15
Spain	2 170	65	2 021	23	60
Portugal	85	9	66	2	8
Greece	356	20	317	4	14
Other western Europe	446	29	372	10	35
Western Europe (non-EEC)	3 725	302	3 151	68	204
USA	346	103	114	16	113
Canada	200	17	55	7	122
North America	547	120	169	23	235
Eastern Europe	158	32	85	8	33
Australia	46	8	7	1	30
New Zealand	17	2	3	2	10
South Africa	59	12	21	4	22
British West Indies	85	8	48	2	26
Latin America	27	15	6	1	5
Japan	10	8	1	0	1
Middle East	136	65	35	9	27
North Africa	139	27	103	2	6
Rest of Africa	93	35	35	4	19
India, Pakistan, Malaysia/Singapore [1]	117	17	35	4	60
Rest of world	18	6	7	1	4
Other countries	903	234	385	39	245
Total all countries [2]	10 990	1 963	6 742	533	1 752

[1] Also including Bangladesh, Brunei, Sri Lanka and Hong Kong. [2] Excluding cruises.

Table 7 Distribution of length of stay abroad by area and purpose: 1976 Percentages

	All countries		EEC countries		Other western Europe		North America		Other countries	
Visits abroad ('000)	9 687		4 512		3 725		547		903	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Total visits										
0 to 4 nights		26		46		9		4		5
5 to 20 nights		58		46		82		31		47
21 to 90 nights		15		8		9		61		41
Over 90 nights		1		*		1		4		8
Business visits	19		25		8		22		26	
0 to 4 nights		60		75		57		16		14
5 to 20 nights		31		21		36		63		54
21 to 90 nights		8		3		6		19		27
Over 90 nights		1		*		1		3		6
Holiday visits	63		54		85		31		43	
0 to 4 nights		18		39		4		1		3
5 to 20 nights		71		53		88		31		63
21 to 90 nights		11		7		8		65		31
Over 90 nights		1		*		*		3		3
Miscellaneous visits [1]	5		7		2		4		4	
0 to 4 nights		38		49		15		2		5
5 to 20 nights		42		41		56		35		32
21 to 90 nights		15		9		21		47		37
Over 90 nights		5		2		7		16		25
Visits to friends and relatives	13		14		5		43		27	
0 to 4 nights		11		20		8		1		1
5 to 20 nights		44		62		56		16		16
21 to 90 nights		42		17		34		81		70
Over 90 nights		4		1		2		3		13

Column A Purpose as a percentage of all visits.
Column B Percentage of visits of stated purpose of each size band.
[1] Excluding visits for the purpose of study which accounted for less than 0.5 per cent of all visits abroad. * Less than 0.5 per cent.

UK. The majority, 60 per cent, were of 0-4 nights, the proportion ranging from 14 per cent of such visits to 'other' countries to 75 per cent for those to EEC countries. Visits abroad to friends and relatives tended to be longer than those to the UK by overseas residents, with 44 per cent being of 5-20 nights and 42 per cent of three weeks to three months. Visits for other purposes did not show a similar concentration in the shortest stay band to that shown by overseas visitors.

Distribution of total expenditure per visit abroad by area and purpose (table 8)

The proportion of visits abroad by UK residents where £20 or less was spent was, at 21 per cent, somewhat higher than the figure for overseas visitors to the UK. Those spending between £21 and £60 accounted for a further 22 per cent, and those spending between £61 and £140, 35 per cent. Thus more than three-quarters of visits abroad were financed on less than £140. Visits incurring expenditure of £141-250, £251-400, and over £400 accounted for 16, 4 and 2 per cent of all visits respectively. These were mainly to North America. The 6 per cent of visits involving spending of over £250 accounted for 15 per cent of all tourists' expenditure, the 22 per cent at over £140 accounted for 55 per cent of all expenditure, and the 45 per cent at over £80 accounted for over 80 per cent. These expenditure figures omit any money of foreign source spent during the visit.

Whereas the proportion of holiday visitors spending £20 or less abroad was only 14 per cent, the proportions for those on business, visiting friends and relatives, and on other purposes were 31, 34 and 39 per cent respectively. While 12 per cent of business visits incurred an expenditure of over £250, this proportion fell, in the case of holiday visits, miscellaneous purpose visits and visits to friends to 4, 3, 5 per cent respectively.

Average expenditure per day abroad by country and purpose (table 9)

UK residents on visits abroad spent on average only about half as much per day, at £6, as overseas visitors in Britain, who spent £13 per day on average, and this differential applied almost equally across the main purposes of visit. Thus the UK business visitor spent an average of £13, the holiday tourist £7, miscellaneous purpose travellers £3, which was only a third of the value for overseas visitors to the UK, and UK residents visiting friends and relatives abroad also averaged only £3 expenditure per day. Hence, as the average lengths of stay of UK tourists abroad and overseas visitors in the UK were similar, at 13.7 and 12.4 days, respectively, in 1976, the average expenditure per visit abroad, at £88, was just over one-half of that for overseas visitors. There was not a great deal of variation by country; only visits to Japan, few in number and nearly all for business purposes, stood out, at £16 per day. Otherwise the range was between £9, for Belgium, Switzerland and Austria, and £3-£5, for Ireland, the old Commonwealth and rest of world group.

The particular reasons for this imbalance in levels of expenditure are not known, but they could be associated with factors such as the generally more stringent UK travel allowances, now relaxed somewhat in the latest budget, and the efficiency of the British travel industry in securing economical packages. Or perhaps by the low cost, by international standards, of many goods in Britain, attracting the shopping visitor, and the extent to which overseas subsidiaries finance the business traveller. It is clear from the comparisons that it is the money available in the country of residence rather than the cost of living in the country of visit that mainly determines the level of tourist expenditure.

Nationality, destination, and flag of transport of tourists by residence

Nationality and residence of overseas visitors (table 10)

An overseas visitor is defined as a person who, being permanently resident in a country outside the UK, visits the UK for a period of less than 12 months. Migrants and persons travelling to take up employment, seamen and airline personnel on duty, and military and embassy staff are excluded. Persons counted as resident in a country overseas will include British nationals who have lived there for over 12 months, and similarly nationals of further 'third' countries. Nationality for IPS purposes is based on the passport held. The country that issued the passport and whose name appears on the face of the passport is noted. Visitors cards may be taken in the case of EEC countries. If a tourist has two passports, that of his country of residence would normally be noted. Persons holding only United Nations and similar papers are taken with stateless persons in a residual group.

Certain of the characteristics of the stay and expenditure of tourists, which have emerged, can be partly explained by the proportions of visitors resident in particular overseas countries who were either British or 'third' country nationals, shown in table 10. Of visitors resident in EEC countries, 10 per cent held British passports, ranging from 4 per cent for Denmark and 6 per cent for France, to 11 per cent for Belgium/Luxembourg and 18 per cent for West Germany, presumed to include considerable numbers of forces families. Comparable figures for other western European countries, and for eastern Europe, were 9 per cent and 2 per cent respectively. It was from the old Commonwealth and related countries that the highest proportions of visitors were British nationals; eg 20 per cent

Table 8 Distribution of total expenditure per visit abroad by area and purpose: 1976

Percentages

Area	£0-20	£21-£60	£61-£140	£141-£250	£251-£400	£401-£750	Over £750
All countries (all purposes)	21	22	35	16	4	1	1
EEC	35	26	27	9	2	*	*
Other western Europe	6	19	48	22	3	1	*
North America	13	14	26	27	13	6	2
Eastern Europe	12	29	42	12	2	2	1
Middle East Australia/New Zealand Rest of world	22	12	23	21	12	6	4
Other countries	20	15	26	20	10	6	3
Breakdown by purpose of visit							
Purpose							
Business	31	24	20	14	6	4	2
Holiday	14	20	44	18	3	1	*
Miscellaneous[1]	39	28	22	7	2	1	—
VFR	34	29	21	11	4	1	*

[1] Excluding visits for the purpose of study which accounted for less than ½ per cent of all visits. * Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 9 Average expenditure per day abroad by country and purpose: 1976

UK residents

£ per day

Country visited	All purposes	Business	Holiday	Miscellaneous	Visits to friends and relatives
Belgium/Luxembourg	9	15	9	9	2
Netherlands	8	12	9	6	3
France	7	19	7	4	3
Federal Rep. Germany	6	14	6	3	3
Denmark	8	22	8	2	4
Italy	7	16	7	5	2
Republic of Ireland	5	6	6	3	4
EEC	7	14	7	4	3
Norway/Sweden/Finland	7	14	7	2	3
Switzerland	9	15	9	7	4
Austria	9	18	10	4	4
Spain	7	11	8	3	3
Portugal	6	5	10	6	2
Greece	7	15	7	3	2
Other western Europe	7	11	7	3	3
Western Europe (non-EEC)	7	13	8	3	3
USA	7	15	7	3	3
Canada	5	12	6	3	4
North America	6	15	7	3	4
Eastern Europe	7	22	6	6	3
Australia	4	8	5	4	3
New Zealand	3	8	5	1	3
South Africa	5	9	5	3	3
British West Indies	6	9	8	4	4
Latin America	8	15	6	2	1
Japan	16	22	16	2	2
Middle East	6	12	3	3	1
North Africa	8	9	10	1	2
Rest of Africa	4	8	5	1	1
Rest of world	3	13	3	4	1
Other countries	5	11	5	3	2
Total all countries	6	13	7	3	3

of visitors from Canada, 25 per cent of those from Australia, 29 per cent from South Africa, 30 per cent from New Zealand and 34 per cent from the British West Indies. Of visitors from Middle Eastern countries, 21 per cent held British passports; many will be technicians. Visitors holding UK passports amounted to 16 and 12 per cent, respectively, of tourists resident in Spain and Portugal; they may have included retired persons. As might be expected, the main tourist purpose, in the case of UK nationals resident abroad, was visiting friends and relatives. Approximately one-half of tourists visiting friends and relatives, and resident in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the West Indies and, more surprisingly, Spain, had UK passports. As UK passport holders will have a higher propensity to visit the UK more frequently than other overseas residents, they will appear as a much higher percentage of the IPS tourist flows than they represent as a percentage of the residents in any country. They will also have a different pattern of purpose of visit, and of IPS expenditure, from the nationals of that country when visiting the UK.

Countries showing a relatively high proportion of visitors who held passports of 'third' countries, being neither citizens of that country nor citizens of the UK, included Spain and Switzerland, with 13 per cent and 19 per cent respectively. Some other countries with rapid economic growth, such as the Middle East, Latin America, and Malaysia/Singapore, had percentages as high as 16, 11, 12 respectively. The percentage for British West Indies was 12 and for eastern Europe 17, while Belgium/Luxembourg was highest of the EEC countries, at 9 per cent. The relatively high percentages of third country and UK nationals resident in Belgium and Luxembourg, and Switzerland, will include staff of international organisations. On the other hand, certain countries showed only around 10 per cent or less of visiting residents who were not nationals, eg Japan, Scandinavia, Netherlands, USA.

It can be seen that countries whose nationals visited the UK while residing in 'third' countries fell into two extremes in economic terms; on the one hand, there are expansive high technology countries, eg US, Japan, on the other, those which are often the source of migrant labour.

The UK itself was the residence of considerable numbers of persons, who, counted on departure from the UK, were nationals of certain countries such as the West Indies. In fact 52 per cent of departing West Indian nationals were UK residents, and the percentages for some other countries were Malaysia 40, India and Pakistan 31, New Zealand 26, Italy 24, and Greece 22. The main 'third' country residences of visitors from the Indian subcontinent were North America and Europe.

The statistics of foreign arrivals in the UK, which also appear in this publication and in the appendix to the Business Monitor M 6, are compiled by the Home Office and are on a nationality basis. Such monthly and quarterly statistics of foreign arrivals exclude Commonwealth citizens. Table 10 will serve to explain many of the differences in country detail that arise between such series and the IPS. Some differences of treatment remain however, especially regarding Commonwealth citizens not subject to control (patrials), the arrivals basis of the Home Office series, as opposed to the count at the time of departure used for foreign visitors in the IPS, and somewhat different definitions of tourist purposes in such cases as study and intended migration.

Destination of departing overseas visitors (table 11)

There have been queries in the past as to the numbers of visitors from non-European countries departing from the UK by sea to Europe, or by air to countries other than the one in which they reside. The reasons for such departures might include the visit to the UK being part of a tour covering visits to a number of European countries, or embracing more than one continent, or because there is no convenient direct air route from the UK.

Table 11 shows the proportions of visitors from different countries departing to Europe, North America and other areas by air, and the proportion departing by sea, these being almost all to Europe. The IPS tourist data excludes persons who merely changed aeroplanes, at any one airport in the UK, without staying overnight, but it does not trace tourist movements beyond any such transfers overseas. Data compiled for visitor arrivals as opposed to departures shows an almost identical pattern, suggesting that there is no overall 'one way round' effect. Very few residents of European countries departed to a non-European country. The proportions of residents of other countries who departed directly to the areas in which they reside ranged from 71 per cent, for Canadian visitors, to as low as 12 per cent, for visitors from Latin America. Visitors from Australia and New Zealand, South Africa, Latin America and Japan were more likely to leave for Europe than for their home countries. Visitors from the USA and from rest of world countries also showed high proportions leaving for Europe, while 9 per cent of other countries left for North America.

Flag of tourist transport (table 12)

Table 12 presents an analysis of travellers, arriving and departing in the UK, in terms of the flag or nationality of transport used and the

Table 10 Nationality and residence of overseas visitors: 1976

Percentages

Country	Passport of overseas visitors departing from UK related to country of residence			Residence of persons departing from UK related to passport		
	Passport of country of residence	UK passport	Passport of a third country [1]	Resident in country of passport	Resident in UK	Resident in third country
Belgium/Luxembourg	80	11	9	95	2	3
Netherlands	90	6	4	90	5	5
France	87	6	7	90	6	4
Federal Rep. Germany	76	18	6	89	6	5
Denmark	93	4	3	89	7	4
Italy	83	9	8	69	24	7
EEC	83	10	7	89	7	4
Norway/Sweden/Finland	94	3	3	90	5	5
Switzerland	69	12	19	87	7	6
Spain	71	16	13	78	17	5
Portugal	81	12	7	70	16	14
Greece	84	7	9	66	22	12
Other western Europe	84	10	6	76	14	10
Western Europe (non-EEC)	82	9	9	83	11	6
USA	89	6	5	80	9	11
Canada	74	20	6	85	8	7
North America	86	9	5	81	9	10
Eastern Europe	81	2	17	75	18	7
Australia	70	25	5	75	18	7
New Zealand	67	30	3	61	26	13
South Africa	64	29	7	80	11	9
British West Indies	54	34	12	38	52	10
Latin America	83	6	11	73	12	15
Japan	94	2	4	76	14	10
Malaysia/Singapore	71	17	12	56	40	4
India	86	9	5	37	31	32
Pakistan	86	8	6	35	31	34
Middle East	63	21	16	73	15	12
Rest of world	48	32	20	55	25	20
Other countries	67	22	11	66	21	13
All countries	80	12	8	82	11	7

[1] Includes holders of Irish Republic passports not resident in Irish Republic and stateless persons.

Table 11 Destination of departing overseas visitors: 1976

Percentages

	Departures by sea (mainly to Europe)	Departures by air to:			
		Own country	Western Europe	North America	Other countries
Residents of:					
EEC countries	61	36	2 [1]	*	1
Other western Europe	26	61	11 [1]	1	1
USA	20	52	21	2 [1]	5
Canada	15	71	10	1 [1]	3
North America	19	57	19	2 [1]	3
Eastern Europe	50	41	6	1	2 [1]
Australia/New Zealand	33	20	18	10	19 [1]
South Africa	18	40	31	8	3 [1]
Latin America	26	12	52	8	2 [1]
Japan	16	20	55	3	6 [1]
Middle East	10	48	27	11	4 [1]
Rest of world	11	35	37	9	8 [1]
Other countries	19	32	31	9	9 [1]
All countries	41	42	12 [1]	2 [1]	3 [1]

[1] Excluding own country of residence. * Less than 0.5 per cent.

Table 12 Flag of tourist transport: 1976

Origin/Destination	Percentage of UK residents		Percentage of EEC residents		Percentage of non-EEC residents		
	UK transport	Foreign transport	UK transport	Foreign transport	Residence	UK transport	Foreign transport
Air: Europe	37	12	21	19	Rest of western Europe (air)	9	12
Air: North America	4	3			North America (air)	13	18
Air: Other countries	6	5			Other countries (air)	12	18
Sea: Europe [1]	20	14	28	32	Sea (residents of all non-EEC countries) [1]	9	8

[1] Excludes the small percentage of long sea voyages.

residence of the traveller. This is of critical importance for the contribution of tourism to the balance of payments, as the 34 per cent of UK residents who use foreign transport for their journeys in and out of the UK create a debit, while the 45 per cent of overseas visitors using UK transport create a credit, although other factors will also enter into the transport account, eg fares of UK residents travelling on foreign airlines between foreign countries.

As might be expected, there was a propensity towards use of transport of the flag of the travellers' country of residence. EEC travellers had a greater propensity to use sea travel between the UK and Europe than UK residents. The EEC travellers most often used foreign sea transport; in the case of air the very small difference, in favour of the UK flag, was less than the probable accuracy of the results. Other overseas travellers had a strong propensity to use foreign air transport, while in the use of sea ferries, 17 per cent of visits, there was no clear preference. For table 12, arriving and departing travellers on any route have been combined into a total; the term travellers here includes some non-tourist purpose arrivals such as migrants and day transfer passengers who pass through the passport control points. The small number of long distance sea passengers has been excluded, while the air travel data covers schedule, charter and private flights.

Inquiries

Details about the conduct of the survey were given in the 29 July article. Inquiries into the nature of these analyses and any further details available should be directed to Department of Trade, Tourism Statistics, Room 306, Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London SW1, tel. 01-215 5555 or 212 0925. Data from the tabulations in this article will in future years be incorporated in the annual Business Monitor M 6, Overseas travel and tourism. In most cases it is hoped to give some data for previous years.

Surplus of £2,610m on balance of payments in third quarter

For the first time for over five years the current account of the UK balance of payments swung sharply into surplus in the third quarter. Perhaps for this reason and because of the weakness of the dollar there were also heavy capital inflows, so that the current and capital accounts combined were in surplus by £2,610 million.

The current account, seasonally adjusted, is estimated to have been in surplus by £399 million in the third quarter compared with the deficit in the previous quarter now put at £280 million. The improvement was largely on visible trade, the net deficit falling from some £700 million to £50 million. Although over two-thirds of this improvement stemmed from special factors, in particular a sharp fall in imports of North Sea installations, there were further improvements in both the oil deficit and the rest of the non-oil balance.

The estimated surplus on invisibles of £449 million in the third quarter is £31 million higher than the surplus in the previous quarter now put at £418 million. Earnings from travel and financial services continued to increase and there was a recovery in UK banks' net earnings on their lending and borrowing on the eurocurrency market. Credits were also increased by earnings on the higher level of official reserves. UK companies' earnings from their overseas investments are estimated to have fallen back, however, and increased profits of foreign companies in the United Kingdom have added to debits. Contributions to the EEC were also up on the previous quarter.

The capital account (including unidentified transactions) was in surplus for the fourth quarter running. The surplus of £2,082 million in the third quarter brought the total for the nine months of 1977 to £5.8 billion. Overseas investment in the public and private sectors totalled more than £1 billion in the third quarter. The sterling balances of private non-residents rose by over £320 million and those of official holders by £74 million.

During the quarter a further drawing was made on the IMF standby facility and the remainder of the government's $1.5 billion eurocurrency loan was taken. With the surplus on the current and capital accounts and further net borrowing under the exchange cover scheme, there was an increase in the reserves of £3,227 million over the quarter.

Full details will appear in the regular quarterly article on UK balance of payments in this month's edition of *Economic Trends*.

Inquiries: balance of payments figures Central Statistical Office 01-233 7489; economic policy aspects, Treasury 01-233 3415.

UK balance of payments

£ millio

	1975	1976	1976 1st qtr	1976 2nd qtr	1976 3rd qtr	1976 4th qtr	1977 1st qtr	1977 2nd qtr	1977 3rd qtr
								Seasonally adjuste	
Current account									
Visible balance	−3 203	−3 571	−538	−907	−1 144	−982	−930	−698	−50
Invisible balance	+1 556	+2 344	+473	+557	+698	+616	+414	+418	+449
CURRENT BALANCE	−1 647	−1 227	−65	−350	−446	−366	−516	−280	+399
								Not seasonally adjuste	
Current balance	−1 647	−1 227	−148	−352	−344	−383	−592	−345	+528
Investment and other capital transactions	+203	−2 819	−544	−1 837	−519	+81	+1 949	+339	+1 373
Balancing item	−21	+418	+14	+234	+1	+169	+556	+914	+709
BALANCE FOR OFFICIAL FINANCING	−1 465	−3 628	−678	−1 955	−862	−133	+1 913	+908	+2 610
Official financing									
Net transactions with:									
IMF	—	+1 018	+580	+438	—	—	+682	+217	+214
Other monetary authorities	—	−34	—	+581	+309	−924	—	—	—
Foreign currency borrowing:									
by HM government [1]	+423	—	—	—	—	—	+584	—	+287
by public sector under exchange cover scheme	+387	+1 791	+276	+582	+492	+441	+18	+33	+116
Official reserves (drawings on, +/ additions to, −)	+655	+853	−178	+354	+61	+616	−3 197	−1 158	−3 227

[1] Drawings on two euro-dollar facilities for the government to borrow $2,500 million and $1,500 million respectively

Geographical analysis of UK imports of finished manufactures classified by end-use for 1976

This article gives area and country details of UK imports of finished manufactures classified by end-use (ie consumer goods, capital goods and other finished manufactures) for the year 1976. It follows an earlier article, published in *Trade and Industry* on 5 August 1977 which gave certain component information spanning the last 10 years. The analysis by area and country given here is available for 1976 alone. As mentioned in the earlier article, the present end-use classification, which is explained at the end of this article, is being replaced by one based on the internationally recommended Broad Economic Categories.

Table 1 gives details of imports of finished manufactures for the three groups and major components, by major area for 1976. The area definition, which is the same as that used in the monthly press notice on the UK overseas trade figures, is also given at the end of the article. Table 2 provides a summary percentage distribution, based on table 1, from which the importance of each area as a supplier of these imports can be readily seen. Table 3 shows the same commodity detail as table 1 for 14 major countries from which UK imports of finished manufactures were in excess of £100 million in 1976. These countries accounted for 88 per cent of all UK imports of finished manufactures. In both tables 1 and 2, the importance of finished manufactures in total UK imports is also shown. In 1976 UK imports of finished manufactures were valued at £8,853 million, 28 per cent of the UK's total imports.

Analysis by area (tables 1 and 2)

In 1976 imports of finished manufactures from the EEC were valued at £4,387 million and accounted for half of the total value of deliveries. For this year, the EEC was by far the UK's largest supplier in each of the three broad groups, and imports of finished manufactures in total made up 39 per cent of total UK deliveries from this area. Among consumer goods, imports of motor cars and motor cycles were valued at £654 million, over two-thirds of total UK imports of these goods. Within other consumer goods, arrivals of non-electrical durable goods and of non-durable goods (particularly clothing and footwear) predominated.

Imports of capital goods from the EEC accounted for half of the total deliveries of such goods, with arrivals of non-electrical machinery, valued at £929 million, the main constituents. In 1976 the EEC was also an important supplier of North Sea oil production installations, and half our imports of aero-engines and approaching half our imports of aircraft come from this source. There were substantial deliveries of all items within the other finished manufactures group, particularly of non-electrical machinery, while imports of transport equipment (mainly motor vehicle parts) within the broad headings represented about three-quarters of all UK imports of these items.

Imports from the rest of western Europe at £1,175 million accounted for the third largest share (13 per cent) of total imports of finished manufactures, and deliveries of these items made up one-quarter of the total value of goods imported by the UK from this area in 1976. Imports of capital goods accounted for the largest proportion of deliveries, with arrivals of North Sea production installations and non-electrical machinery the highest individual items. Consumer goods contributed a third of the deliveries, with non-durable goods the largest item within the group.

In 1976 imports of finished manufactures (at £1,677 million) made up 40 per cent of the UK's total imports from North America and this area is our second largest supplier of such goods, after the EEC. The pattern of imports of finished manufactures was varied with deliveries of capital goods and other finished manufactures, at £822 million and £637 million respectively both over a third of total deliveries from this area. These far overshadowed the lower value of £221 million in arrivals of consumer goods in which imports of cars are very small. There were substantial deliveries of both non-electrical and electrical machinery. In the other classes there were also major arrivals of aircraft and aero-engines.

Arrivals from the other developed countries were £659 million in 1976, 7 per cent of total finished manufactures. Just under a third of the value of total imports from this area consisted of these items. About two-thirds of deliveries of finished manufactures were of consumer goods, with high imports of motor cars and motor cycles (a reflection of the strength of Japanese trade within the area group) accounting for about one-quarter of our total imports of these goods. Imports of other consumer goods were also relatively high, particularly electrical durable goods (including televisions and radios).

Among the developing countries, imports of finished manufactures from the oil exporting countries were not surprisingly, very low, being only 1 per cent of all such deliveries. Most UK imports from this area consist of fuels; finished manufactures accounted for only 2 per cent in 1976. The largest single item was aero-engines representing about one-third of the total. In contrast, deliveries of finished manufactures from the other developing countries accounted for 20 per cent of UK imports from this source. Of the £715 million, four-fifths were imports of other consumer goods almost entirely due to high imports of non-durable consumer goods (largely clothing and footwear from Hong Kong). This area group was our largest

Table 1 UK imports of finished manufactures by major area: 1976

£ million

	Total	EEC	Rest of western Europe	North America	Other developed countries	Oil exporting countries	Other developing countries	Centrally planned economies
Consumer goods	3 142	1 414	396	221	430	12	574	98
Motor cars and motor cycles	971	654	71	5	223	0	1	17
Other consumer goods	2 171	759	326	216	207	111	571	81
Durable goods (non-electrical)	507	241	79	69	50	7	35	26
Durable goods (electrical)	368	137	39	24	120	0	44	4
Non-durable goods	1 140	338	160	70	31	1	490	51
Works of art	156	43	47	53	6	3	4	—
Capital goods	3 180	1 605	517	822	96	43	53	47
Ships	58	32	22	2	0	0	1	0
Aircraft	250	112	1	115	2	8	8	3
Aero-engines	281	141	11	81	4	22	16	6
North Sea oil production installations	316	138	178	—	—	—	—	—
Other capital goods	2 275	1 183	305	621	89	13	28	36
Machinery (non-electrical)	1 730	929	221	458	69	5	19	29
Machinery (electrical)	326	133	38	131	10	7	6	2
Transport equipment	149	90	38	10	5	0	1	5
Miscellaneous capital goods	70	31	8	22	5	0	2	1
Other finished manufactures	2 531	1 368	260	637	134	17	89	26
Machinery (non-electrical)	908	506	94	245	34	8	15	6
Machinery (electrical)	777	352	72	226	64	6	46	10
Transport equipment	306	237	29	29	7	0	2	3
Miscellaneous other finished manufactures	540	274	65	136	29	3	25	7
Total UK imports of finished manufactures	8 853	4 387	1 175	1 677	659	72	715	168
Percentage of total UK imports of finished manufactures	100%	50%	13%	19%	7%	1%	8%	2%
Total UK imports	31 155	11 385	4 577	4 217	2 116	4 207	3 511	1 109
Finished manufactures as percentage of total UK imports	28%	39%	26%	40%	31%	2%	20%	15%

supplier of imports of non-durable consumer goods, accounting for about two-fifths of the total.

Shipments of finished manufactures from the centrally planned economies were valued at £168 million, only 2 per cent of our total imports of these goods but 15 per cent of all our imports from this area. The main component was non-durable consumer goods, including relatively high imports of clothing.

Analysis by major country (table 3)

In 1976 the three main sources of supply of finished manufactures to the UK among the individual countries (and accounting for nearly one-half the total) were West Germany (18 per cent) the USA (18 per cent) and France (11 per cent). Over half of total UK imports from West Germany consisted of finished manufactures and this country supplied over one-third of the arrivals of such goods from the EEC. Imports of non-electrical machinery within other capital goods was the largest item, accounting for one-quarter of the total. Deliveries of motor cars and motor cycles from this source, at a value of £252 million, made West Germany the UK's largest supplier representing about one-quarter of the total UK imports of such

Table 2 UK imports of finished manufactures: percentage distribution by major area in 1976

	Total								
	£ million	Per-centage	EEC	Rest of western Europe	North America	Other developed countries	Oil exporting countries	Other developing countries	Centrally planned economies
Consumer goods	3 142	100	45	13	7	14	0	18	3
of which:									
Motor cars and motor cycles	971	100	67	7	1	23	—	0	2
Consumer durable goods	875	100	43	13	11	19	1	9	3
Other consumer goods	1 296	100	29	16	9	3	0	38	4
Capital goods	3 180	100	50	16	26	3	1	2	1
of which:									
Ships, aircraft, aero-engines and North Sea oil production installations	905	100	47	23	22	1	3	3	1
Machinery	2 056	100	52	13	29	4	1	1	2
Other capital goods	219	100	55	21	15	5	—	1	3
Other finished manufactures	2 531	100	54	10	25	5	1	4	1
of which:									
Machinery	1 685	100	51	10	28	6	1	4	1
Other finished manufactures	846	100	60	11	20	4	0	3	1
Total	8 853	100	50	13	19	7	1	8	2

Table 3 UK imports of finished manufactures by selected major country[1]: 1976

£ million

	EEC							Rest of western Europe			North America		Other developed countries	Developing countries	
	West Germany	France	Italy	Nether-lands	Belgium and Luxem-bourg	Irish Republic	Denmark	Sweden	Switzer-land	Norway	USA	Canada	Japan	Hong Kong	Total world
Consumer goods	410	307	325	108	129	99	36	108	111	12	197	19	418	321	3 142
Motor cars and motor cycles	252	209	93	17	76	8	0	69	0	0	5	0	223	0	971
Other consumer goods	158	98	232	91	53	91	36	39	111	12	191	19	195	321	2 171
Durable goods (non-electrical)	82	26	28	59	20	11	15	10	45	2	65	5	47	17	507
Durable goods (electrical)	32	11	62	11	9	6	5	7	5	5	22	2	119	13	368
Non-durable goods	33	47	137	15	19	72	15	20	17	3	55	10	26	290	1 140
Works of art	10	14	4	5	6	3	1	1	44	1	50	3	2	1	156
Capital goods	588	436	137	189	117	73	63	169	94	145	768	51	79	6	3 180
Ships	10	3	1	13	0	1	2	2	0	3	1	1	0	0	58
Aircraft	11	79	2	5	14	2	0	1	0	0	111	4	1	0	250
Aero-engines	50	68	9	4	5	2	2	4	2	0	70	11	3	2	281
North Sea production installations	18	83	—	37	—	—	—	25	—	115	—	—	—	—	316
Other capital goods	500	204	125	130	98	68	59	137	92	23	586	35	75	4	2 275
Machinery (non-electrical)	401	146	109	87	85	51	51	83	78	17	431	27	60	3	1 730
Machinery (electrical)	45	41	8	21	6	5	5	18	10	5	125	6	6	1	326
Transport equipment	42	14	6	17	2	7	1	34	1	0	8	2	5	0	149
Miscellaneous capital goods	12	3	1	4	5	4	2	3	4	1	22	1	4	0	70
Other finished manufactures	585	268	104	144	166	48	54	97	72	15	596	40	117	25	2 531
Machinery (non-electrical)	248	110	43	38	46	9	12	42	25	6	232	14	26	2	908
Machinery (electrical)	135	79	19	61	27	14	18	21	21	5	213	13	59	10	777
Transport equipment	110	31	11	10	67	1	7	20	1	0	28	1	6	0	306
Miscellaneous finished manufactures	92	48	32	34	26	25	17	14	25	4	124	12	26	13	540
Total UK imports of finished manufactures	1 584	1 012	566	440	411	220	154	373	277	168	1 560	111	613	353	8 853
Percentage of total UK imports of finished manufactures	18%	11%	6%	5%	5%	2%	2%	4%	3%	2%	18%	1%	7%	4%	100%
Total UK imports	2 755	2 090	1 104	2 425	1 300	1 006	705	1 187	962	623	3 043	1 160	796	440	31155
Finished manufactures as percentage of total UK imports	57%	48%	51%	18%	32%	22%	22%	31%	29%	27%	51%	10%	77%	80%	28%

[1] Countries from which UK imports of finished manufactures in 1976 were in excess of £100 million. These countries accounted for 88 per cent of all UK imports of finished manufactures.

items. Deliveries of non-electrical machinery within other finished manufactures were also high.

Deliveries from France contributed 11 per cent of the UK's total imports of finished manufactures, with imports of these items forming just under half of the value of our total imports from this country. Imports were spread widely over the components with high deliveries of motor cars and motor cycles, non-electrical machinery in both other capital goods and other finished manufactures. There were also substantial arrivals of; aircraft, aero-engines and North Sea oil production installations. Over half the value of imports from Italy in 1976 consisted of finished manufactures. However, unlike the other member countries of the community, most of the finished manufactures imported from Italy were other consumer goods, particularly non-durable goods, which include clothing and footwear. Imports of non-electrical capital machinery were also high, while the value of motor cars and motor cycles imported made up about one-sixth of the total imports of finished manufactures from this source. In contrast to the other EEC countries so far covered, imports of finished manufactures from the Netherlands made up only 18 per cent of total UK imports from this source (imports of food, fuels and chemicals constitute the main arrivals). Deliveries were spread over most commodity groups, with particularly high arrivals of non-electric consumer durables, non-electrical machinery in other capital goods, and electrical machinery in other finished manufactures. The Netherlands was also one of the UK's suppliers of North Sea oil production installations. For Belgium/Luxembourg just under one-third of total UK imports consisted of finished manufactures in 1976, some 5 per cent of total finished manufactures. The main shipments from this country were of non-electrical capital machinery, motor cars and motor cycles, and other transport equipment (mainly motor vehicle parts) within other finished manufactures. The two remaining countries in the EEC, Denmark and the Irish Republic, both contributed around 2 per cent of total finished manufactures in 1976. For both countries finished manufactures accounted for 22 per cent of the value of total UK imports which are predominently of food. The main component of finished manufacture imported from the Irish Republic was non-durable consumer goods (largely clothing). Imports of non-electric capital machinery were also high. For Denmark, this latter item accounted for one-third of total UK imports of finished manufactures from this country.

Within the rest of western Europe, deliveries of finished manufactures from Sweden were the highest among the individual countries, although they contributed only 4 per cent of total finished manufactures. The main shipments from Sweden were of non-electrical machinery in other capital goods and of motor cars and motor cycles. There were also some arrivals of North Sea oil production installations. Imports from Switzerland were 3 per cent of total finished manufactures. About one-third of arrivals were of works of art and non-electrical durable consumer goods (which include clocks and watches). Imports of non-electrical capital machinery were also comparatively high. Imports from Norway contributed 2 per cent of total finished manufactures. Although deliveries of these goods accounted for 27 per cent of total imports from the country, this was largely due to arrivals of North Sea oil production installations. Norway was the UK's chief supplier of these items in 1976.

Deliveries of finished manufactures from the USA accounted for about half of the value of total UK imports from the country. The USA is our largest single supplier of other capital goods and of other finished manufactures, with high imports of machinery in both cases. A relatively small level of imports of consumer goods reflects very low car imports. Shipments of aircraft and aero-engines from this source were also high in 1976. Imports of finished manufactures from Canada supplied 1 per cent of total imports of finished manufactures, and only 10 per cent of all UK imports from Canada (basic materials and food represent major imports from this source). The highest individual items were arrivals of non-electrical capital goods, and machinery in other finished manufactures.

Among the other developed countries, deliveries of finished manufactures from Japan accounted for 77 per cent of all UK goods imported from this country. The largest individual items imported were motor cars and motor cycles, forming over one-third of total finished manufactures from this source. Japan is the UK's second largest supplier of motor cars and motor cycles, after West Germany. In addition, during 1976 Japan supplied one-third of the total electrical durable goods within consumer goods, a heading which includes such items as television sets and radios. Among the goods imported from Hong Kong, about four-fifths of the total was concentrated in shipments of non-durable consumer goods (mainly clothing). Hong Kong is by far our largest individual supplier of such items, accounting for one-quarter of the UK's total imports of such goods.

Definition of the components of finished manufactures

Finished manufactures are sections 7 and 8 of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) and may be divided into three main groups – consumer goods, capital goods and other finished manufactures.

Consumer goods consist of motor cars and motor cycles, and other consumer goods. The latter is divided into four categories:

non-electrical durable goods (eg domestic appliances, bicycles, furniture, watches, clocks, gramophone records and tapes, sewing machines, photographic apparatus, jewellery and telescopes);

electrical durable goods (eg television and radio sets, domestic refrigerators and washing machines, and sound recording equipment);

non-durable goods (eg clothing, accessories, footwear and toys, printed matter, brooms, candles, matches, lighters, pipes, umbrellas, scents and combs);

works of art.

Capital goods comprise ships, aircraft, aero-engines, North Sea oil production installations and other capital goods. Other capital goods are divided into four categories:

non-electrical machinery (eg agricultural, metal working, textile and leather machinery, water turbines, office machinery, steam engines, boiler house plant, nuclear reactors and machines for special industries);

electrical machinery (eg electrical power machinery, telephone equipment, electrical measuring and calculating apparatus, electrical apparatus for medical purposes, electro magnets, furnaces, welding and cutting apparatus and traffic control equipment;

transport equipment (eg railway vehicles, lorries, trucks, road tractors, buses and trailers);

and miscellaneous capital goods (eg medical instruments and furniture, binoculars and microscopes, gas meters, technical models, hydrometers, thermometers, and non-mechanical instruments for physical or chemical analyses).

Other finished manufactures include all other items in SITC sections 7 and 8. The group is divided into four similar categories:

non-electrical machinery (SITC division 71 less those items already specified in either consumer or capital goods);

electrical machinery (SITC division 72 less those items already specified in either consumer or capital goods);

transport equipment (SITC division 73 less those items already specified in consumer or capital goods);

miscellaneous (all other items).

Definition of areas

EEC: West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Denmark and Irish Republic.
Rest of western Europe: Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Austria, Andorra, Vatican City, Greece, Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Continental Shelf (foreign part).
North America: USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, Greenland, St Pierre and Miquelon.
Other developed countries: Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Africa.
Centrally planned economies: Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, China, North Korea, Outer Mongolia and Vietnam,
Oil exporting countries: Abu Dhabi, Algeria. Bahrain, Brunei, Dubai, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah, etc, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.
Other developing countries: all other countries.

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Index to statistics

An index to statistics published regularly in *Trade and Industry* appears each week at the end of the statistics section.

Wholesale price indices in November

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products increased by ¼ per cent in November to 271.9 (1970 = 100), the smallest monthly increase since April 1973. The index rose 1½ per cent during the past three months.

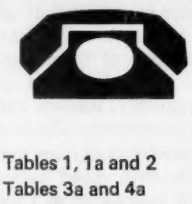
The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was ½ per cent higher. The 2¼ per cent increase in this index in the latest three months is the smallest increase over a three-month period since May 1973. This was partly due to the vehicles sector whose index rose by only 1¼ per cent in the three months to November, compared with 5 per cent or more in each of the four previous three-month periods. There were few price increases in this sector in November, breaking the sequence of three-monthly price increases which had taken place during the period of the old price code.

Higher prices for glass containers accounted for more than half of the 1½ per cent increase in the index for pottery and glass industries. In the latest three months this index has increased by 5¾ per cent.

Widespread price rises were responsible for the increases of 1½ per cent and 1 per cent in the indices for the electrical and the mechanical engineering industries respectively.

More than half of the ¾ per cent increase in the index for bricks, cement, etc, industries was accounted for by concrete products.

There was no change in the indices for several sectors in November, notably metal manufacturing, clothing and footwear, and the paper industries.



More about wholesale price indices

Tables 1, 1a and 2	01-215 3544
Tables 3a and 4a	
engineering	01-215 3549
chemicals, steel, building materials, etc	01-215 5216
textiles, clothing, timber, paper, etc	01-215 3548
Tables 3b, 4b and 5	01-215 3173

Correspondence: Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection, Economics and Statistics Division 4, Room 249, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB

Table 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 10

1968 SIC		1976		1977			1976	1977							
		3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	Nov	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry	306.8	329.9	341.5	347.7	340.5	331.8	349.7	348.3	345.2	344.5	338.8	338.1	333.9	330.3
	Materials [1]	314.6	339.7	351.6	356.1	347.6	341.8	358.7	356.7	353.0	352.0	345.8	344.9	340.3	336.3
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	232.0	236.3	244.8	267.8	273.0	236.6	264.3	267.9	271.1	272.9	273.0	273.0	273.1	273.1
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	328.3	348.4	355.8	359.0	355.8	350.5	359.7	360.2	357.2	359.0	354.6	353.9	350.1	344.8
	Materials [1]	342.0	364.3	371.6	372.0	367.7	366.7	373.3	373.3	369.4	371.3	366.3	365.4	361.1	355.0
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	257.3	283.1	303.0	320.1	309.8	285.2	321.9	320.0	318.3	314.2	307.8	307.3	303.8	304.1
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry:														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	258.2	288.7	309.4	322.9	308.0	290.3	327.6	322.0	319.1	314.2	304.9	305.0	301.8	302.6
	Materials	258.3	289.5	310.3	323.4	307.8	291.0	328.5	322.4	319.4	314.2	304.6	304.7	301.5	302.3
	Fuel [2]	254.0	268.0	283.7	309.1	312.2	271.8	303.9	310.9	312.4	313.3	311.9	311.4	311.4	311.5
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	254.3	284.9	307.1	321.2	308.0	286.8	326.1	319.7	317.7	313.8	304.9	305.4	301.7	302.6
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	289.8	310.3	319.3	330.4	327.0	312.5	329.4	332.5	329.4	328.5	326.0	326.5	327.6	325.8
311 and 312	Steel industries	291.3	299.5	303.7	319.7	324.4	301.0	319.0	319.8	320.2	321.7	325.0	326.5	327.1	329.6
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	202.0	205.4	222.3	220.0	213.6	207.5	222.2	222.0	215.9	216.3	212.1	212.5	215.4	212.3
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	260.6	274.9	283.7	289.1	294.9	275.5	288.0	289.5	289.8	292.6	295.1	296.9	301.4	302.2
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	231.4	238.1	249.2	252.3	251.4	238.8	253.1	253.1	250.8	251.4	250.5	252.3	254.8	254.6
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	253.0	266.2	275.9	281.7	285.4	266.7	280.4	282.0	282.6	284.8	285.5	285.8	293.8	294.9
Order XII	Metal goods industries	272.3	291.4	298.2	302.6	305.8	293.3	303.3	303.5	301.1	303.4	305.1	309.0	313.5	313.7
Order XIII	Textile industries	275.1	298.8	298.6	297.1	290.3	301.2	298.7	298.1	294.5	293.9	289.6	287.4	289.0	286.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	219.1	231.0	240.9	246.9	249.3	232.0	246.1	247.3	247.3	249.0	249.0	249.8	250.0	251.0
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	271.1	282.4	298.3	313.8	321.4	283.5	308.9	314.2	318.4	320.2	321.6	322.5	324.8	326.0
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	259.6	274.6	289.4	306.3	315.9	276.4	301.6	306.0	311.2	314.7	315.8	317.1	319.9	321.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	285.9	307.0	319.9	327.4	329.5	308.4	325.8	327.5	328.9	330.3	330.8	327.4	326.0	324.7
481 to 484	Paper industries	286.0	304.7	312.5	317.6	314.1	306.5	316.7	317.9	318.3	318.4	312.2	311.7	295.1	292.6
Order XX	Construction materials	258.2	271.5	284.0	294.0	301.4	272.1	290.3	294.3	297.3	300.3	302.0	301.8	304.7	306.2
Part of Order XX	House building materials	261.6	276.3	288.6	299.8	308.2	277.0	295.5	300.3	303.7	306.7	309.2	308.7	310.4	311.6

[1] Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising. [2] Includes petroleum products. p Provisional.

Table 1a Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry

1970 = 1

1968 SIC		1976		1977			1976	1977							
		3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	Nov	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
361	Electrical machinery industry	245.2	256.2	264.2	268.3	271.3	256.7	267.9	268.7	268.3	270.1	270.9	273.0	276.9	277.3
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	191.4	187.0	198.6	197.7	188.9	187.6	201.0	198.1	193.9	192.1	187.2	187.5	189.6	188.3
364	Radio and electronic components industry	237.1	248.4	259.5	266.7	270.7	249.2	265.7	267.1	267.3	269.4	270.2	272.6	275.3	276.1
368	Domestic appliances industry	234.4	246.3	255.0	260.2	264.6	246.9	259.1	260.6	260.8	263.1	264.1	266.7	269.0	269.9
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	231.6	240.9	254.2	259.0	259.7	241.3	259.2	260.5	257.4	259.0	258.7	261.5	263.9	264.4
381	Motor vehicle industry	261.7	276.3	285.2	291.0	298.4	277.0	289.6	291.1	292.4	295.2	298.5	301.5	303.5	305.0
411	Man-made fibres industry	259.0	275.8	277.8	284.6	286.5	277.1	282.7	285.2	286.0	287.5	285.9	286.0	285.8	285.2
414	Woollen and worsted industry	302.2	338.4	333.3	315.9	309.0	340.6	318.4	315.4	313.9	312.5	309.5	305.1	310.1	305.5
422/1	Household textiles and handerchiefs industry	243.3	257.5	269.3	277.5	275.5	258.1	276.2	278.3	278.0	277.6	275.2	273.8	272.8	274.2
450	Footwear industry	222.9	231.6	239.3	245.6	248.5	232.2	244.7	245.9	246.2	247.2	248.5	249.9	249.4	250.0
481	Paper and board making industry	299.3	318.4	318.1	325.1	318.2	320.2	324.2	325.4	325.6	324.6	315.5	314.5	288.9	285.3

p Provisional.

The indices for the remaining industries other than food, drink and tobacco rose by between ¼ and ¾ per cent.

Lower prices for coffee were mainly responsible for the ½ per cent fall in November in the index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. This index has fallen by ¾ per cent over the latest three months.

The rate of inflation for the output of manufactured products measured over a 12-month period has continued to fall. The 16 per cent increase in the index over the 12 months to November shows a substantial decrease from the figure of 17¾ per cent for the period ending in October.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry fell by 1 per cent in November to 330.3. This index is now ½ per cent lower than last November's figure.

Lower prices for many imported materials as a result of the further appreciation of sterling were responsible for the 1¾ per cent fall in November in the index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries. Crude oil accounted for over half the fall. This index has fallen by 3 per cent in the latest three months.

Lower prices for aluminium ingots, copper scrap and zinc were mainly responsible for the fall of 1½ per cent in the index of materials and fuel purchased by the non-ferrous metals industry.

The decrease of 1 per cent in the index for the textile industries was accounted for by further falls in the prices of raw wool and cotton. The price of the latter has fallen by 31 per cent in the last six months.

A further fall in the price of imported woodpulp was again responsible for the decrease in the index for the paper industries. Similarly, lower prices for imported softwood again led to the ½ per cent fall in the index for the timber industries in November.

The increase of ¾ per cent in the index for the steel industries was largely accounted for by higher prices for heavy steel scrap.

Higher prices for home-landed fish, offset by lower prices for a number of imported materials, were responsible for a ¼ per cent increase in November in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries. This index fell by ¾ per cent during the past three months.

Note

The indices relate to the average prices of the month. Although the value of sterling fell from its peak on 1 November, its average value in November was higher than in October.

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry*, 13 May 1977.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be made if they are significant. These revisions will be notified when the series are next published.

6 A list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom supplementary to those shown in table 3a is published in table 4a in April, August and December. Similarly a list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom supplementary to those shown in table 3b is published in table 4b.

Table 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1976		1977			1976	1977							
		3rd qtr	4th qtr	1st qtr	2nd qtr	3rd qtr	Nov	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	223.2	233.9	248.0	259.2	267.7	234.6	255.4	259.8	262.4	265.8	268.1	269.2	271.0	271.9
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industries other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	230.8	241.2	254.5	264.4	272.9	242.0	261.1	265.2	267.0	270.2	273.3	275.1	277.7	279.2
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	233.8	252.2	267.3	282.9	294.7	252.5	276.4	283.5	288.9	295.1	294.7	294.2	294.0	292.8
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	230.2	247.3	262.5	279.1	293.7	247.5	272.0	279.9	285.5	292.9	293.9	294.3	295.3	294.5
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	221.0	228.8	239.7	248.5	256.9	228.8	246.0	248.5	251.0	255.7	257.1	258.0	260.7	262.8
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	259.1	271.8	283.8	286.4	291.9	272.4	286.9	286.7	285.7	288.7	291.6	295.3	300.6	300.5
311 and 312	Steel industries	281.8	300.2	311.0	313.1	321.6	301.2	313.1	313.0	313.3	316.7	321.3	326.7	334.3	334.7
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	226.6	236.3	248.1	258.3	267.6	237.0	254.6	259.4	260.9	264.1	268.5	270.3	273.1	275.1
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	235.4	244.5	255.7	264.3	273.2	244.7	262.2	264.4	266.4	270.2	273.4	275.9	279.3	281.9
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	196.7	203.7	211.6	217.3	227.4	203.5	215.6	218.1	218.3	224.5	228.0	229.7	231.4	233.3
Order IX	Electrical engineering	205.8	214.1	223.1	232.6	237.8	214.4	230.2	233.3	234.2	236.3	237.7	239.3	242.8	246.4
Order XI (excluding MLH 383)	Vehicles	247.6	260.0	277.1	293.5	308.6	262.1	285.1	297.0	298.3	300.8	311.6	313.4	314.6	315.6
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s.	238.3	253.6	263.5	272.1	278.2	255.0	270.8	271.9	273.6	276.7	278.2	279.8	285.5	286.1
Order XIII	Textile industries	209.6	219.9	234.9	241.6	244.7	220.2	240.3	241.8	242.7	244.1	244.6	245.4	246.7	247.9
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	186.4	193.7	202.4	206.6	213.3	194.2	204.8	206.6	208.4	211.2	212.8	215.9	217.3	217.5
441 to 445 and 449	Made-up clothing	180.2	188.5	195.5	198.4	204.4	188.8	197.1	198.1	200.1	202.1	203.8	207.3	208.6	208.8
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc, industries	254.3	265.6	279.8	294.7	309.5	265.7	288.3	293.8	301.9	307.0	309.5	312.1	316.3	318.8
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	230.2	241.5	251.4	266.2	272.2	241.8	263.3	267.0	268.4	268.8	270.2	277.6	281.8	286.0
Order XVII	Timber industries	235.7	248.5	266.6	275.7	280.8	247.8	273.3	275.8	278.1	279.2	280.7	282.4	285.4	286.6
481 to 484	Paper industries	254.6	266.0	278·5	284.4	290.1	265.7	281.9	285.2	286.2	288.1	289.5	292.7	294.5	294.7
Order XX	New construction [1]	264	281	290	298p				298p						

[1] Index of building cost relate to average for the quarter (Department of Environment). p Provisional.

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1976 Nov	1977 Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
	Mining and quarrying					
101	Coal	356.1	402.6	402.6	410.4	410.4
102	Stone and slate quarrying and mining	278.3	318.8	321.1	327.5	330.9
102/1	Granite and limestone roadstone	261.3	298.2	300.0	306.2	308.4
	Coated limestone roadstone	329.6	376.4	377.8	381.5	385.7
	Granite and other chippings	239.8	270.9	271.1	276.1	277.2
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction					
	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	254.8	313.4	315.7	327.6	330.0
	Sand and gravel – delivered	207.6	249.0	250.0	256.8	258.7
	Food, drink and tobacco					
240	Tobacco	173.1	214.3	214.3	214.3	214.3
	Coal and petroleum products					
261	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel					
	Foundry coke	404.2	468.7	468.7	468.7	468.7
262	Mineral oil refining					
	Petroleum products	449.7	497.6	497.6	497.6	497.6
	Motor spirit two star (including duty) [1]	220.2	231.1	226.8	226.8	226.8
	Medium fuel oil (950-secs including duty) [1]	433.2	505.4	505.4	505.4	505.4
	Derv fuel (including duty) [1]	208.7	240.6	240.6	240.6	240.6
263	Lubricating oils and greases	256.8	294.5	297.4	297.4	297.4
	Chemicals and allied industries					
271	General chemicals	263.4	290.5	290.6	291.4	292.4
271/1	Inorganic chemicals (including inorganic gases)	253.7	283.1	283.8	285.5	285.8
271/2	Organic chemicals (including organic gases)	293.1	311.2	310.1	309.9	311.4
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations					
	Pharmaceutical chemicals	226.0 r	261.3	264.0	268.8	269.0
	Pharmaceutical preparations	203.1	224.6	226.0	226.6	229.7
273	Toilet preparations	198.0	230.0	230.3	230.3	231.5
274	Paint	229.0	271.8	272.3	281.0	287.3
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber					
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	226.1	245.7	247.0	248.0	249.8
	Polyolefin moulding materials	245.4	248.0	248.3	248.2	249.9
	Polyvinyl chlorides	260.4	283.0	283.0	283.0	284.5
279	Other chemical industries					
279/3	Explosives, fireworks, etc	268.2	291.6	292.1	301.4	301.4
	Metal manufacture					
311/2	Steel					
	Steel sheets	284.5	286.5	302.0	307.5	307.6
	Electrical steel sheets	269.8	297.0	297.0	324.9	325.9
	Stainless steel sheets	210.3	235.5	235.5	235.5	235.5
	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical)	299.7	295.5	316.4	318.7	318.7
	Galvanised steel sheets	289.9	290.2	298.4	314.0	314.5
	Tinplate	274.0	324.4	335.8	335.8	335.8
	Semi-finished steels	348.2	359.5	359.5	359.5	359.5
	Semi-finished steels for forgings (other than drop forgings)	362.5	382.6	382.6	382.6	382.6
	Semi-finished steels for alloy stainless products (except sheets and tubes)	302.1	316.4	316.4	316.4	316.4
	Semi-finished steels for drop-forgings and stampings	352.2	373.8	373.8	373.8	373.8
	Semi-finished steels for tubes	359.4	367.2	367.2	367.2	367.2
	Semi-finished steel for forgings (other than drop forgings) (using Public Sector indicators)	360.1	379.4	379.4	379.4	379.4
	Finished steels (other than sheets, tinplate, tubes, forgings and castings)	306.4	321.0	322.3	334.2	334.8
	Steel wire rods	319.7	320.7	320.7	320.7	322.6
	Heavy steel rails and fishplates	315.5	375.4	375.4	375.4	375.4
	Steel plates (alloy)	284.8	334.2	334.2	341.6	341.8
	Steel plates (non-alloy)	303.5	304.0	304.0	353.0	354.7
	Steel sheet piling	309.9	357.7	357.7	357.7	357.7
	Heavy steel bars and sections	298.5	353.7	353.7	353.7	353.7
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	333.6	326.1	329.2	330.7	330.7
	Hot rolled steel strip	356.8	357.3	357.3	357.3	357.3
	Bright steel bars (non-alloy)	315.7	336.7	337.2	337.2	337.2
	Cold rolled steel strip (non-alloy)	313.1 r	313.1	321.6	329.9	329.9
	Alloy steel bars and rods, black (excluding stainless)	279.1	299.1	299.1	299.1	299.1
	Finished stainless steels	232.0	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2
	High speed tool and magnet steel	261.2	297.5	297.5	297.5	297.5
	Steel castings	271.1	296.8	306.0	309.8	311.5
	Carbon steel castings	279.0	299.5	313.3	315.1	317.6
	Stainless and heat resisting alloy steel castings	227.7	258.0	260.4	269.2	269.4
	Other alloy steel castings	293.5	326.3	331.6	335.0	336.6
	Structural steel	309.9	329.9	329.9	332.0	332.1
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	377.2	408.4	414.7	414.9	414.9
312	Steel tubes					
	Steel tubes and fittings	322.8 r	357.2	359.1	361.7	361.8
	Steel tubes (other than electric conduit tubes)	325.3 r	361.1	362.8	364.8	364.8
	Non-alloy steel tubes, hot finished	343.3 r	388.5	388.5	388.5	388.5
	Pipe fittings	276.4	297.7	301.5	306.5	306.5
313	Iron castings, etc	295.7	333.3	336.0	337.7	338.1
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	285.2	322.5	325.7	327.7	328.2
313/4	Other iron castings					
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	308.4	336.6	336.6	336.6	336.6
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys					
	Wrought aluminium	245.7 r	291.2	292.3	295.4	295.2
	Aluminium: Rolled	238.5 r	297.0	300.0	308.0	308.0
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	252.8 r	298.5	298.5	299.8	299.8
	Aluminium: Castings	254.3	284.9	285.3	286.5	285.6
	Aluminium: Forgings	224.1	269.3	269.3	269.3	269.3
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys					
	Copper tubes	158.8	157.8	153.5	156.9	152.1
	Brass ingots	164.0	155.1	148.0	148.0	148.0
	Mechanical engineering					
331	Agricultural machinery	259.2	297.4	305.2 p	307.0	312.1
	Soil preparation and cultivating machinery	260.1	299.0	300.6	302.4	307.9 e
	Harvesting, threshing, feed-processing machinery, etc	268.2	307.7	318.5	319.9	322.2 e
	Pick-up balers	281.2	292.6	335.9	339.5	339.5 e
	Grinding mills and meal mixers	247.2	282.2	284.7	291.5	294.9 e
	Milking machines	236.9	278.0	289.5	289.5	291.2 e
	Other agricultural machinery (spraying machinery, general purpose elevators and conveyors, etc)	246.5	275.7	275.7 p	282.0	304.6 e
332	Metal-working machine tools	265.0	301.2	304.8	307.8	308.7 e
332/1	Metal-cutting machine tools	266.5	307.0	309.8	312.6	312.8 e
332/2	Metal-forming machine tools	256.0	289.6	300.1	302.0	303.7 e
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	237.1	261.9	265.0 p	267.7	269.2
333/1	Pumps	225.4	248.3	254.0 p	260.2	261.9
	Kerbside petrol and oil measuring pumps	208.4	226.2	240.4 p	240.4	240.4 e
	Industrial pumps	226.4	249.7	254.8	261.5	263.2 e
	Centrifugal, turbine and axial flow pumps	227.6	258.5	261.7	267.1	269.8 e
333/2	Industrial valves	263.8	281.3	282.4	282.8	283.6 e
	Iron valves	268.7	293.1	295.1	295.2	295.8 e
	Steel valves	270.0	284.0	285.1	285.6	285.6 e
	Non-ferrous valves	251.3	267.4	267.4	268.2	270.1 e
333/3	Air and gas compressors	243.7	287.8	292.9 p	297.3	297.3 e
333/4	Fluid power equipment					
	Oil/hydraulic fluid power equipment	221.1	243.3	246.8	248.9	253.2 e
	Pneumatic fluid power and control equipment	193.5	221.3	221.3	222.1	222.1 e
334	Stationary internal combustion engines and steam turbines	247.3	279.7	280.2	288.1	289.4
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	251.9	288.7	290.6	292.4	295.4
	Contractors' plant and parts	250.9	288.8	290.0	291.3	294.4 e
	Excavators, trenchers, diggers, etc	275.5	318.0	318.0	319.5	324.1 e
	Concrete mixers	239.8	272.5	283.4	284.8	286.9 e
	Dumpers	239.3	282.7	283.8	284.2	284.2 e
	Crawler tractors	233.0	261.3	261.3	261.3	263.7 e
	Crushing and screening plant and parts	257.0	277.2	288.1	296.1	298.7 e
337	Mechanical handling equipment	233.8	266.6	268.1	274.8	277.2
337/2	Cranes	234.7	260.4	261.1	272.2	275.1
337/4	Lifting and winding devices	241.2	271.1	271.8	277.1	277.8
337/5	Powered industrial trucks and tractors	245.5	287.8	291.8	295.0	300.1
339/1	Mining machinery	213.5	230.3 p	235.8 p	237.0	238.2 e
339/3	Commercial and industrial refrigeration machinery	247.1	277.3	277.8	278.4	278.8
339/5	Scales and weighing machinery	253.4	283.4	283.4	287.7	290.5 e
339/6	Portable power tools	221.7	243.6	245.6 p	250.2	250.7 e
339/7	Food and drink processing machinery	236.8	270.6	271.8 p	280.7	280.9
339/8	Bottle washing, bottling, packaging, labelling and canning machinery	231.6	260.4	261.1	266.5	268.6
339/9	Miscellaneous machinery	238.9	270.3 p	273.5 p	277.9	282.8 e
	Instrument engineering					
352	Clocks, watches and time recorders	219.3	244.6 r	251.5	251.9	254.1
354	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	203.2	228.2	229.7	231.2	232.9 e
354/1	Optical instruments					
	Microscopes	193.9	216.2	216.2	230.1	230.1 e
354/2	Other scientific and industrial instruments					
	Process measuring and control instruments	212.8	242.0	242.5	245.2	245.2 e
	Analytical instruments	188.2	210.8	211.2	211.6	214.6 e
	Spectrophotometers and absorptiometers	157.5	173.6	173.6	173.6	177.6 e
	Electrical testing, measuring and control instruments	192.8	216.7	217.0	217.4	219.6 e

Table 3a continued

1968 SIC		1976 Nov	1977 Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
	Electrical engineering					
365	Broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	155.6	169.2	169.0	170.1	171.5 e
365/1	Gramophone records and pre-recorded tapes	196.9	213.8	214.5	215.8	215.8 e
	Gramophone records	203.3	220.7	221.4	223.1	223.1 e
	Pre-recorded tapes – cassettes	199.7	216.2	216.2	216.2	216.2 e
	Pre-recorded tapes – cartridges	170.1	187.5	187.5	187.5	187.5 e
365/2	Other broadcast receiving and sound reproduction equipment	151.1	164.3	164.0	165.0	166.7 e
	Domestic television receivers[2]	153.4	167.1	166.9	168.1	169.4 e
	Domestic television receivers – colour[2]	139.4	151.1	150.2	154.6	156.5 e
	Domestic television receivers – monochrome[2]	157.4	171.7	171.7	172.0	173.1 e
	Record players and tape recorders	148.4	154.7	154.8	153.1	155.2 e
368	Domestic electrical appliances	195.0	224.9	227.2	231.6	236.0
	Domestic electrical cooking appliances	204.0	231.9	235.8	239.0	247.5 e
	Electric cookers	203.3	233.0	237.8	241.9	250.0 e
	Domestic electrical heating appliances	210.5	236.3	242.6	245.6	247.6 e
	Electric fires	211.0	240.6	251.4	253.1	253.1 e
	Electric water heaters, wash boilers, etc.	263.2	288.0	288.6	296.4	296.4 e
	Electric vacuum cleaners and polishers	206.4	243.2	243.4	253.8	255.3 e
	Domestic electric flat irons	225.2	260.5	260.5	263.6	273.4 e
	Domestic refrigerators, gas and electric	181.9	216.2	216.2	218.0	219.7 e
	Domestic electric refrigerators	188.0	226.1	226.1	228.5	231.0 e
369/2 and 369/3	Batteries and accumulators	248.2	276.4	276.4	280.1	286.2 e
369/4	Electric lamps and fluorescent tubes	201.8	240.6	240.6	240.6	242.0 e
	Vehicles					
380	Wheeled tractors	314.7	381.7	381.7	381.7	388.1
381	Motor vehicles					
	Passenger cars	254.5	306.3	307.3	307.8	307.8 e
	Passenger cars[3]	232.1	279.2	280.2	280.6	280.6 e
	Commercial and public service vehicles	278.5	335.6	337.4	337.6	338.1 e
	Commercial vehicles	281.2	339.5	341.5	341.6	341.7 e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis not exceeding 3.5 tons gross vehicle weight	279.9	341.7	343.5	343.5	343.5 e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 3.5 tons but not exceeding 16 tons gross vehicle weight	290.9	343.4	346.5	346.5	346.5 e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis exceeding 16 tons gross vehicle weight	260.2	303.7	303.7	305.6	307.6 e
	Commercial vehicles not exceeding 1½ tons gross vehicle weight	280.3	345.9	347.5	347.5	347.5 e
	Commercial vehicles and chassis over 1½ tons gross vehicle weight	276.9	330.3	331.3	332.1	332.9 e
	Public service vehicles	272.2	321.4	321.6	323.0	326.8 e
	Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
390	Engineers' small tools and gauges					
	Engineers' cutting tools	215.9	256.5	259.7	260.6	263.5
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	172.1	204.9	204.9	204.9	206.9
	Engineers' cutting tools and parts: non-diamond	218.3	257.8	261.1	262.0	265.1
	Hacksaw blades	230.8	285.4	290.9	294.4	294.1
391	Hand tools and implements	264.8	311.4	315.7	316.4	316.5
392	Cutlery and tableware, etc.	236.5	261.8 c	262.7	266.8	267.2
393	Nuts and bolts, etc.	317.2	347.3	347.4	351.4	352.2
	High tensile steel nuts and bolts	335.2	353.6	353.7	357.1	357.9
399	Metal industries not elsewhere specified					
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	223.0	244.5 c	245.7	248.5	248.7
	Metal non-domestic furniture	232.9	254.7 c	256.4	258.9	259.1
	Metal chairs	196.3	215.9	215.9	219.4	219.4
	Metal cabinets	217.8	251.9 c	251.9	251.9	251.9
399/2	Metal windows and door frames					
	Metal windows	369.6	415.5	422.2	427.7	428.2
399/9	Domestic gas appliances	191.2	228.9	230.6	232.5	233.1
	Gas cookers	191.5	225.9	228.8	232.1	232.4
	Gas water heaters and wash boilers	206.2	253.4	253.4	253.4	253.4
	Gas fires and space heaters	184.5	224.7	224.7	224.7	226.0
	Gas water heaters and gas fires	190.5	232.6	232.6	232.6	233.5
399/12	Miscellaneous metal goods					
	Catering equipment	220.5	245.0	253.0	254.4	257.3
	Plumbers' brassware	202.0	221.9	223.2	224.1	224.4
	Domestic oil burning appliances	235.8	274.3	274.6	282.1	290.2
	Textiles					
411	Man-made fibres production	185.8	195.7	196.0	197.8	198.4
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	244.3	235.9	232.5	231.0	[illegible]

1968 SIC		1976 Nov	1977 Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	279.5	264.7	259.7	257.3	258.4
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	237.1	258.9	258.4	257.9	259.5
	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	251.3	268.0	265.0	262.6	264.1
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	220.3	242.5	243.7	244.4	246.2
414	Woollen and worsted	269.6	288.5	290.1	291.8	294.1
414/2	Worsted spinning	252.4	275.9	275.6	275.4	276.2
	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	268.3	295.8	295.5	295.8	295.6
	Yarns of man-made fibres spun on the worsted system	198.1	213.9	213.6	213.6	213.8
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	176.9	202.9	203.9	205.6	207.1
419	Carpets and rugs	222.1	251.9	254.2	257.2	257.4
	Carpets	221.6	251.1	253.6	256.7	256.9
	Carpets – woven	244.5	278.6	281.1	285.1	285.4
	Tufted carpets	176.3	196.9	199.1	200.4	200.4
429	Other textile industries					
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	219.0	251.1	251.6	251.6	252.4
	Leather, leather goods and fur					
431/1	Leather for footwear	210.8	218.2	217.6	213.7	213.7
	Clothing and footwear					
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	208.3	236.3	238.2	239.6	239.6
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc					
461	Bricks fireclay and refractory goods	269.0	319.4	325.0	327.2	329.2
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	268.3	328.8	340.2	342.1	343.3
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks	269.3	315.0	317.9	320.3	322.6
	Building bricks – delivered	282.4	324.8	327.0	327.0	334.6
	Engineering bricks – delivered	293.7	339.3	339.3	339.3	339.3
463	Glass	245.3	276.1	282.9	287.4	292.5
463/1	Glass other than containers	239.0	270.9	276.7	281.3	283.9
	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	231.7	262.1	273.5	278.8	279.6
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	210.4	246.1	262.9	265.5	265.5
463/2	Glass containers	254.7	283.9	292.2	296.5	305.3
464	Cement	269.0	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
	Cement – delivered in bulk	268.4	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
	Cement – delivered in bags	270.2	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.6
469/2	Building materials not elsewhere specified	267.5 r	307.9	309.4	314.9	317.9
	Precast concrete products	255.2	291.3	294.2	296.4	299.2
	Precast concrete pipes – delivered	299.6	346.9	352.7	353.3	363.9
	Precast concrete manholes – delivered	234.5	271.6	274.6	274.9	282.1
	Plaster gypsum	228.1	276.6	276.6	276.6	276.6
	Mastic asphalt	245.2	301.9	302.3	301.0	301.0
	Timber, furniture etc					
471/1	Timber sawmilling					
	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	258.7	304.9	309.0	315.6	315.6
471/2	Building joinery	290.3	326.8	329.5	333.1	333.4
	Timber structures and structural components	290.7	322.1	322.1	322.1	322.1
	Door sets, doors and door frames (excluding hardwood doors architecturally designed)	297.6	332.6	344.1	349.7	350.8
	Windows and window frames (wood)	318.7	360.0	360.4	372.4	373.1
	Other building joinery (ie architectural and general joinery)	293.4	344.1	344.1	344.1	344.1
472	Furniture and upholstery	223.2	252.4	253.2	255.6	256.4
	Domestic furniture	219.9	248.9	249.8	252.2	253.2
	Non-upholstered furniture – domestic	228.5	262.2	263.5	265.6	265.8
	Bedroom furniture	200.8	224.8	227.5	230.0	230.2
	Bookcases, bookshelves, bureaux, occasional furniture	218.0	252.5	252.5	256.9	257.0
	Dining room furniture	224.9	261.3	264.0	267.2	267.4
	Kitchen furniture	253.4	294.8	294.9	295.8	295.8
	Upholstered furniture	205.8	227.3	227.4	230.3	232.7
	Two- and three-piece suites	198.9	214.3	214.5	218.3	220.3
	Fireside chairs – open wood arm easy chairs	223.7	258.9	258.9	258.9	264.1
473	Bedding, etc	241.4	282.6	283.7	294.2	296.0
	Upholstered spring interior mattresses	246.0	287.9	288.7	291.1	294.3
	Divan sets	259.7	301.7	303.4	313.6	313.6
	Paper, printing and publishing					
481	Paper and board	264.1	290.1	290.1	290.2	290.4
	Printings and writings – excluding newsprint	260.7	285.8	285.8	285.8	285.8
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials					
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and packing cases – fibreboard	268.2	285.6	292.3	295.1	295.4
482/2	Packaging products of paper ted materials					

Table 3a Commodities produced in the United Kingdom continued

1968 SIC		1976 Nov	1977 Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
483	Manufactured stationery	263.4	304.4	304.4	304.5	303.0
484	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified					
484/1	Wallpaper	230.1	251.1	252.2	259.8	259.8
489	Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, etc					
	General printing, bookbinding, etc	218.8	239.2	239.2	239.6	239.6
	Other manufacturing industries					
491	Rubber manufactures					
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	223.3	257.9	258.3	258.3	258.6
492	Linoleum, plastics, floor covering and leathercloth					
	Linoleum and felt base	216.7	254.2	254.2	254.2	254.2
102/1 and 103 312	Part Aggregates for concrete	220.6	252.5	253.9	260.2	263.2
361/2 362 369/5 338	Part Electrical installation materials, domestic	228.9	249.3	249.0	263.7	269.3 e
399/1 399/3 472	Part Office equipment and machinery	200.8	223.9 r	226.1	226.9	227.3
399/1 472	Part Office furniture	247.2	276.5 r	277.6	279.2	279.3
412 414	Part All spun man-made fibres yarns	209.5	231.0	230.4	229.9	231.1

[1] Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallons (motor spirit 1000 gallons) exclusive of rebates. [2] Excludes sales to rental companies. [3] Inclusive of purchase tax (before its abolition), VAT and car tax. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revisions. r Revised. c Correction.

Addendum to table 3a. Confirmation of figures previously published as provisional

1968 SIC		1977 May	Jun	Jul
331	Agricultural machinery	284.0	285.2	290.1
	Harvesting, threshing, feed processing machinery etc	291.8	293.4	295.9
339/3	Commercial and industrial refrigeration machinery	—	—	276.6

Revision to table 3a

1968 SIC		Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
352	Clocks, watches and time recorders	1977	—	—	—	—	—	—	244.4	—	—	—	—	—

Table 3b Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (published monthly)

1970 = 100

	1976 Nov	1977 Aug	Sep	Oct p	Nov p
Hides and skins	324.2	333.4	321.3	317.5	313.4
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	226.3	265.7	265.7	265.7	265.7
Copper[1]	133.2	112.8	116.2	116.2	110.1
Lead[1]	220.8	249.5	263.6	274.2	274.9
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%[1]	323.4	423.0	417.2	449. 4	450.3
Zinc[1]	297.8	242.6	240.9	234.8	234.3
Zinc[2]	379.2	314.5	313.9	302.2	274.9
Natural rubber	327.4	276.3	297.3	286.6	269.6
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	288.1	275.1	275.1	275.1	275.1
Textiles:					
Raw cotton, all types	439.8	301.8	287.4	281.2	266.0
American types, cif Liverpool	439.5	299.5	285.2	279.4	264.4
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool	441.2	312.9	298.1	290.0	274.3
Raw wool – all types	369.6	322.2	322.1	330.3	320.0
Imported	366.9	322.5	323.0	326.8	317.1
Imported, merino	326.2	296.9	297.2	299.0	293.1
Imported, fine crossbred	374.5	320.5	321.1	322.0	316.4
Imported, medium and coarse crossbred	477.9	406.9	407.7	418.5	396.8
British types	384.3	320.7	317.2	350.0	336.4
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	325.1	361.4	366.8	365.7	365.3
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	315.2	332.6	328.7	327.7	326.7 e
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	372.0	389.3	377.9	370.2	365.4 e
Woodpulp, imported	368.1	326.2	325.3	285.7	277.9

[1] LME settlement price. [2] Producer's price. p Provisional. e Estimates which are subject to possible major revision.

Table 4a Supplementary list of commodities produced in the United Kingdom (published April, August and December)

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
	Mining and quarrying					
102/1	Stone quarrying and mining	314.0	315.3	316.8	319.1	325.8
	Granite and other chippings, aggregate and roadstones	256.1	262.5	260.9	269.9	269.9
	Coated granite and whinstone roadstone	370.2	370.2	370.2	370.2	387.1
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	289.5	290.4	291.7	296.5	300.7
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	268.2	270.9	273.4	274.9	275.5
	Agricultural ground limestone	232.9	237.2	237.6	237.6	237.6
	Industrial ground limestone	272.2	272.2	281.5	287.2	287.2
102/2	Slate quarrying and mining					
	Slates	384.5	384.5	384.5	384.5	384.5
103	Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	302.7	304.2	306.5	307.4	318.0
	China clay	263.4	263.4	263.4	263.4	263.4
	Moulding sand	249.2	249.2	255.0	255.0	260.5
109	Other mining and quarrying					
109/3	Salt mines, brine pits, salt works					
	Salt	272.5	276.0	280.6	280.6	280.6
	Food, drink and tobacco					
211/1	Wheat milling					
	Flour for bread making	325.6	331.2	338.0	338.0	338.0
216	Sugar					
	Sugar – bulk granulated	309.4	327.3	329.2	329.2	329.2
217	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery					
	Chocolate and sugar confectionery	295.7	306.2	310.8	312.6	314.3
221	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	321.2	295.7	281.9	270.4	276.7
231	Brewing and malting	196.1	198.9	202.3	202.4	202.4
240	Tobacco					
	Cigarettes	215.5	216.1	216.1	216.1	216.1
	Pipe tobacco	197.1	197.3	197.3	197.3	197.3
	Chemicals and allied industries					
271/1	Inorganic chemicals (including inorganic gases)					
	Caustic soda, soda ash and other sodium compounds	346.1	350.1	350.1	350.2	355.4
	Caustic soda	291.0	291.0	291.0	291.0	293.2
	Soda ash	397.6	402.7	402.7	402.7	402.7
	Other sodium compounds	347.8	355.2	355.3	355.4	370.6
	Inorganic chemicals other than sodium and sodium compounds	256.7	261.1	261.9	262.8	263.4
	Sulphuric and other inorganic acids	218.6	223.8	228.3	229.0	229.7
	Sulphuric acid	181.8	183.7	183.7	183.7	183.7
	Inorganic acids (other than sulphuric)	251.0	259.2	267.6	268.9	270.3
	Blacks, carbon and mineral	353.3	353.3	353.3	353.3	353.3
	Phosphorous and phosphorous compounds	353.6	353.6	353.6	353.6	353.6
271/2	Organic chemicals (including organic gases)					
	Alcohols	319.3	319.3	318.8	318.7	319.2
	Coal tar products	423.9	423.9	423.9	423.9	423.9
	Halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrostated derivatives of hydrocarbons	223.8	233.5	236.1	236.5	238.1
	Phenols	316.1	316.1	316.1	312.4	309.1
	Nitrogen-function organic compounds	220.3	220.3	223.8	223.8	224.0
271/3	Other chemicals					
	Bleaching materials	266.8	267.4	268.1	268.1	270.6
	Plasticisers	258.0	258.0	259.7	263.4	263.4
	Phthalate plasticisers	247.2	247.2	247.2	247.2	247.2
272	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations					
	Anti-infective agents	193.5	194.4	194.4	194.4	194.4
	Antibiotic preparations	163.8	165.5	165.5	165.5	165.6
	Hormone preparations	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	138.9
	Preparations affecting metabolism and nutrition	252.1	233.4	233.5	233.4	233.8
	Vitamins	194.7	197.3	197.3	197.3	197.3

Table 4a continued

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
	Preparations affecting the nervous system	228.7	234.5	235.2	238.4	239.0
	Analgesics	252.6	262.4	263.3	263.3	264.6
	Aspirin and compounds	259.8	274.6	275.8	275.8	277.8
	Other analgesics	238.0	238.0	238.0	238.0	238.0
	Anti-depressives	235.0	242.9	242.9	242.9	242.9
	Preparations acting on the cardiovascular system	171.7	172.7	172.7	172.7	172.7
	Preparations acting on the alimentary system	265.6	276.2	276.2	276.5	277.0
	Laxatives	270.8	293.8	293.8	293.8	293.8
	Preparations acting on the respiratory system	265.9	270.2	270.4	273.9	275.2
273	Toilet preparations					
	Hair settings, lotions and spirits	195.1	197.9	198.3	198.3	198.3
	Soapless shampoos	221.4	236.5	236.7	236.7	236.7
	Dental preparations	229.9	240.5	244.2	244.2	244.3
	Preparations especially for men	235.3	239.1	239.1	239.1	239.1
	Make-up	230.5	238.2	242.1	242.1	242.2
	Face powders	225.0	236.9	240.7	240.7	240.7
	Lipsticks	234.0	246.2	248.4	248.5	248.6
	Manicure preparations	265.1	265.3	265.3	265.3	265.3
	Other make-ups	224.7	230.2	230.4	230.4	230.4
	Eye make-up	205.1	211.7	222.2	222.2	222.2
	Treatment creams	227.6	229.3	233.6	234.7	234.7
	Face creams	199.7	200.0	203.7	203.7	203.7
	Hand creams and jellies	254.9	254.9	260.4	260.6	260.6
	Face and skin lotions	243.3	248.3	252.1	255.6	255.6
	Talcum, baby and other dusting powders	243.3	254.7	256.3	258.0	258.0
	Depilatories and deodorants	180.4	180.8	181.7	181.7	181.7
274	Paint					
	Oil and/or synthetic-based non-aqueous air-drying primers, surfacers and sealers	305.4	319.0	319.0	319.0	323.2
	Oil and/or synthetic-based non-aqueous air-drying undercoats	249.0	260.0	260.0	260.0	262.3
	Oil and/or synthetic-based non-aqueous air-drying finishes	250.4	261.2	261.2	261.2	275.8
	Emulsion paints	233.2	234.0	234.0	234.0	242.2
	Paste fillers and mastics	274.8	278.5	280.3	280.6	285.4
275	Soaps, detergents, candles and glycerine	249.6	256.1	256.1	255.0	254.3
	Glycerine	291.7	291.7	291.7	291.7	287.5
	Soap (excluding scouring powders)	247.4	254.8	256.8	259.2	259.7
	Toilet and shaving soap	258.6	268.6	271.6	273.0	274.2
	Soapless detergents	220.1	227.5	231.3	231.5	231.5
	Soapless detergents: pastes and other forms (excluding powders)	215.1	222.1	226.1	226.4	226.4
	Scouring powders	261.4	278.1	278.4	278.4	278.4
	Oleine, stearine, etc	329.5	325.7	305.4	287.8	281.5
276	Synthetic resins, plastics materials and synthetic rubber	248.4	249.7	250.0	252.3	254.3
	Laminated materials	298.4	304.3	304.3	304.3	305.8
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – resins	300.1	300.1	300.1	300.1	301.8
	Phenolic and cresylic plastics – moulding powders	231.6	231.6	231.6	231.6	232.8
	Polystyrene and styrene copolymers – moulding powders	275.3	285.2	285.2	285.2	285.2
	General purpose polystyrene	331.5	345.4	345.4	345.4	345.4
	Expandable polystyrene and styrene copolymers	255.4	255.4	255.4	255.4	255.4
	Transparent cellulose wrapping	235.4	235.4	235.4	235.4	235.4
277	Dyestuffs and pigments	256.2	258.1	258.3	258.4	258.3
	Pigments	280.8	282.6	282.9	283.0	282.9
	Inorganic pigments and earth colours	263.0	277.4	277.8	277.8	276.2
	White lead, dry[2]	249.3	243.6	239.3	245.0	253.6
278	Fertilisers	254.6	257.0	261.0	263.0	265.5
279	Other chemical industries	248.8	253.1	256.2	256.8	261.0
279/2	Formulated adhesives, gelatine etc					
	Adhesives	261.7	270.3	271.8	272.0	275.9
279/4	Formulated pesticides, etc					
	Formulated pesticides	251.7	259.7	260.7	260.7	260.7
	Herbicides	258.6	269.4	269.7	269.7	269.7
279/6	Surgical and medical dressings and sanitary towels	244.4	246.1	250.5	253.0	253.4
	Surgical and medical dressings	241.8	244.3	247.6	247.6	247.6
	Sanitary towels	247.2	248.0	253.7	258.9	259.8
279/7	Photographic paper and film and photochemical materials	224.5	224.2	224.9	224.8	224.8
	Sensitised paper, cloth, etc	223.8	223.4	224.4	224.3	224.3
Metal manufacture						
313	Iron castings, etc					
313/3	Engineers' castings					
	Automobile iron castings	287.2	290.3	299.5	304.5	304.5
	Engineers' castings (other than automobile castings)	314.4	317.2	319.5	322.6	324.3
	Malleable iron castings	315.4	316.1	332.9	335.6	335.6
313/4	Other iron castings					
313/4	Other iron castings					
	Building and domestic castings (excluding malleable)	335.7	356.1	356.4	359.0	367.2
	Cast iron stoves and grates, etc	348.4	376.6	376.6	381.8	398.5
321	Aluminium and aluminium alloys					
	Aluminium plate, sheet and strip	281.1	288.2	295.4	298.6	305.2
322	Copper, brass and other copper alloys					
	Copper sheet and strip	163.4	158.4	150.0	151.4	152.1
	Wrought brass	179.0	175.4	168.6	168.9	169.8
	Brass strip and sheet (and yellow metal condenser plates)	174.9	169.9	162.4	163.8	164.3
323	Other base metals					
	Magnesium ingots, electrolyte min. 99.8%[2]	366.0	366.0	366.0	366.0	366.0
	Titanium (alloy billets)	219.3	219.3	219.3	235.5	235.5
	Silicon min. 98% pure[2]	376.5	362.1	333.3	333.3	333.3
	Zinc sheets, 1-17 mm basis[2]	364.3	359.2	352.9	352.9	352.9
	Bismuth[1]	165.9	116.2	114.9	114.6	113.5
	Cobalt metal, delivered UK[3]	339.4	368.0	381.8	376.9	375.3
	Lead sheet and pipe	250.4	240.4	236.8	245.7	250.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified						
391	Hand tools and implements					
	Handsaws and blades (excluding hacksaws)	319.8	336.4	343.4	344.7	344.7
	Pliers, pincers and nippers	322.2	341.1	351.3	351.3	351.3
	Agricultural, horticultural and other heavy edged tools	297.9	305.4	308.1	320.4	321.5
	Carpenters', builders' and other light edged tools	279.9	279.9	279.9	279.9	279.9
	Spanners and wrenches	302.9	307.7	311.4	315.9	315.9
392	Cutlery and tableware, etc					
	Razors and razor blades	217.9	217.9	217.9	217.9	217.9
	Razor blades	219.2	219.2	219.2	219.2	219.2
	Knives, scissors, etc	280.6	281.7	281.7	284.4	288.6
	Scissors and tailors' shears	270.9	270.9	270.9	274.2	274.2
	Spoons and forks	308.4	308.4	308.4	308.4	315.0
	Spoons and forks: silver plated	366.0	366.0	366.0	366.0	375.3
394	Wire and wire manufactures	257.0	251.1	249.3	251.3	252.1
	Wire and wire manufactures of iron and steel	285.0	285.0	285.0	287.5	288.3
	Iron and steel wire, single stranded	314.6	314.6	314.6	314.7	315.0
	Iron and steel wire, single – bright	314.1	314.1	314.1	314.1	314.4
	Iron and steel wire, galvanised	316.9	316.9	316.9	316.9	316.9
	Wire rope	271.8	271.8	271.8	271.8	271.8
	Wire netting	265.1	265.1	265.1	266.5	266.6
	Chain link fencing	234.2	234.2	234.2	236.5	236.5
	Reinforcement fabric	223.1	223.1	223.1	232.3	235.2
	Wire and wire manufactures of brass and bronze	179.4	177.0	173.7	173.9	173.9
	Brass and bronze woven wire cloth, etc	235.0	234.1	233.9	232.4	231.5
	Wire and wire manufactures of copper	142.4	137.3	128.1	128.2	129.8
	Copper wire in coils, H.C. wire, 3.15 mm[2]	141.5	136.4	127.1	127.2	128.9
	Woven copper wire	229.2	228.4	228.4	225.1	223.9
396	Jewellery and precious metals					
	Silver bullion[2]	350.0	354.4	345.4	350.3	361.9
399	Metal industries not elsewhere specified					
399/1	Metal furniture					
	Metal storage cupboards, lockers, shelving and racking	252.1	259.3	260.0	263.5	267.7
	Kitchen and bathroom furniture	212.4	216.9	217.4	217.4	221.2
399/6	Domestic hollow ware	255.4	259.3	262.4	262.4	262.7
	Domestic hollow-ware – aluminium	244.7	247.6	252.6	252.6	252.6
399/7	Industrial hollow ware	276.0	278.7	278.8	278.7	289.7
	Steel drums	285.3	288.6	288.7	288.6	301.8
399/8	Needles, pins, fish hooks and other metal small wares					
	Slide and zip fasteners of metal	244.7	244.7	244.7	247.7	255.0
399/12	Miscellaneous metal goods					
	Metal furnishings for doors and windows	262.3	262.3	265.3	265.3	272.3
	Fire extinguishing apparatus (hand operated, chemical)	215.3	215.3	215.3	224.9	225.1
Textiles						
412	Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems					
	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both					
	Cotton yarns	321.0	308.6	297.0	287.9	283.8
	Cotton-spun mixture yarns of cotton and man-made fibres	192.5	190.3	187.7	182.0	180.5
	Cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns	239.8	240.2	239.3	238.5	237.8
	Cotton-spun regenerated man-made fibre yarns	275.5	275.7	277.0	275.4	274.0
	Processed yarns of man-made fibres	141.3	140.5	140.3	140.1	140.4
	Spun yarns of flax and man-made fibres	305.6	317.5	323.4	329.3	335.4
	Flax spun yarns of man-made fibres	207.3	209.7	211.2	212.5	214.5

Table 4a Supplementary list of commodoties produced in the United Kingdom (published April, August and December) continued

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
413	Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres					
	Woven cotton cloth in the loom-state					
	Tyre cord fabric	230.7	230.4	230.1	230.1	232.5
	Other plain cloths (grey), tea towelling, cleaning and dish-cloths	270.0	261.5	260.3	253.6	250.9
	Woven linen in the loomstate	345.1	349.9	349.9	351.0	350.5
	Heavy linen	382.1	382.0	382.0	381.5	381.5
	Woven fabric of glass fibre	278.6	290.9	290.9	290.9	291.1
	Woven cloth of glass fibre – except insulation fabric	275.5	292.3	292.3	292.3	292.3
414/1	Wool sorting, cleaning, etc, and combing and topmaking					
	Wool tops[2]	312.4	309.4	307.3	307.0	316.0
414/3	Woven worsted fabrics	283.5	284.4	285.9	287.4	288.8
414/4	Wool recovery					
	Wool rag[2]	328.8	328.8	330.3	331.8	334.9
414/5	Woollen spinning and weaving					
	Woven woollen fabric	304.9	305.2	305.2	306.8	310.5
	Other woven woollen fabrics	312.3	312.7	312.7	314.9	319.9
	Yarns spun on the woollen system	291.9	289.2	289.5	295.5	298.5
414/6	Pressed wool felt	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7	316.7
415	Spinning and weaving of jute and other yarns on the jute system	245.0	244.8	246.5	247.7	253.7
	Spun yarns of jute and man-made fibres	227.3	227.3	231.1	234.7	235.2
416	Rope, twine and net	281.2	281.2	281.3	283.1	283.1
	Cordage, cables, ropes and twine of textile materials	284.3	284.3	284.3	286.2	286.2
	Nets and netting	239.0	239.0	240.9	241.2	241.2
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods					
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – hose	161.8	166.6	168.2	169.2	171.2
	Men's hose	189.1	201.9	201.9	201.9	205.8
	Women's hose	167.8	170.6	173.2	175.2	178.3
	Children's hose	198.7	205.4	207.2	207.2	207.2
	Panti-hose, etc	129.5	132.5	133.5	133.9	133.9
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – underwear	250.7	252.8	252.8	258.1	259.5
	Men's knitted underwear	269.7	271.3	271.3	282.0	285.6
	Men's knitted underwear – man-made fibres and mixture of natural and man-made fibres	257.9	272.7	272.7	282.8	282.8
	Women's knitted underwear	239.9	236.3	236.3	239.6	239.6
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	239.0	251.8	251.8	252.0	252.5
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear – cotton	240.7	252.8	252.8	253.0	253.8
	Hosiery and other knitted goods – knitted outerwear	213.2	213.2	214.2	214.2	216.6
	Knitted headgear and scarves	294.3	295.7	295.7	296.5	298.6
	Knitted fabrics	192.4	194.7	194.9	195.4	196.5
	Knitted fabrics – weft	207.7	211.8	212.2	210.8	210.8
	Knitted fabrics – warp	175.4	175.7	175.7	178.1	180.6
419	Carpets and rugs					
	Carpets					
	Carpets – woven					
	Axminster carpets	276.4	276.4	276.4	278.7	282.1
	Wilton carpets	281.9	282.8	283.6	286.8	292.3
	Rugs	260.2	262.3	276.1	276.1	276.1
421	Narrow fabrics	251.9	253.3	253.3	253.6	254.9
421/1	Elastic webs and cords	231.6	231.6	231.6	232.0	235.8
421/3	Non-elastic fabrics	262.8	265.0	265.0	265.3	265.3
	Petershams, galloons and ribbons	257.2	262.2	262.2	262.9	262.9
422	Made-up textiles	271.1	275.6	277.0	278.5	279.0
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs	274.4	281.2	283.8	285.0	285.3
	Bed linen – sheets and bedspreads	253.8	264.9	266.7	267.0	267.0
	Tea towels, cleaning and polishing cloths	314.2	315.9	315.9	315.9	315.9
422/2	Canvas sacks and bags and other made-up textiles	264.1	264.1	263.1	265.2	265.9
	Other made-up textiles of canvas, cotton, man-made fibres, etc	303.9	303.9	301.9	305.8	307.2
429	Other textile industries	231.0	233.1	235.6	236.9	238.0
429/2	Other – hair, fibre and allied industries	208.2	208.9	210.2	212.8	215.8
	Needleloom felt and carpeting	208.7	208.7	211.0	215.7	221.1
	Leather, leather goods and fur					
432	Leather goods					
	Travel goods	232.6	236.0	244.9	244.9	244.9
	Clothing and footwear					
441	Weatherproof outerwear	198.8	199.1	202.0	204.5	207.6
442	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	201.8	202.0	202.6	213.7	213.7
	Men's and youths' overcoats	157.9	157.9	161.9	163 4	165.3
	Men's and boys' suits	222.3	222.3	222.3	242.3	242.3
	Men's and boys' jackets – sold separately (including blazers)	197.1	197.1	198.3	203.8	203.8
	Men's and boys' trousers – sold separately	184.9	185.7	185.7	186.3	185.5
443	Women's and young girls' tailored outerwear	196.2	199.0	200.3	200.3	207.3
	Women's overcoats	199.3	202.5	202.5	202.5	211.2
	Women's suits, skirts and slacks – excluding jeans	197.1	200.9	200.9	200.9	203.7
444	Overalls and men's and boys' shirts	228.2	228.6	233.0	234.3	234.8
444/1	Heavy overalls, aprons and jeans	308.2	308.9	309.9	309.9	310.5
444/2	Men's and boys' shirts, nightwear, etc	197.5	197.8	203.6	205.4	205.7
	Men's and boys' shirts	190.8	191.2	197.2	199.4	199.6
	Men's and boys' shirts – woven fabric	198.3	199.0	202.5	203.8	204.2
	Men's and boys' shirts – knitted fabric	183.8	183.8	192.3	195.2	195.2
	Men's and boys' dressing gowns	219.6	219.6	222.9	222.9	229.4
445	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	182.9	186.6	187.6	187.6	187.7
445/1	Light outerwear	177.8	181.3	182.2	182.2	182.2
445/2	Lingerie	203.8	210.1	210.6	210.6	210.6
445/3	Infants' wear	167.7	167.7	169.5	169.5	170.8
449	Dress industries not elsewhere specified	210.6	214.9	216.6	219.5	220.5
449/1	Corsets, brassieres and swimwear	204.4	208.9	210.3	213.7	214.0
	Women's corsets	208.4	211.4	212.0	213.9	213.9
	Brassieres	200.6	208.7	208.7	212.6	212.6
	Swimwear	190.4	196.4	206.9	215.6	218.9
449/2	Gloves	260.6	265.9	267.9	268.2	272.3
	Fabric gloves	263.5	270.7	274.0	274.0	274.0
	Leather gloves	259.0	263.2	264.5	265.0	271.4
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear					
	Boots and shoes with leather uppers	234.1	241.8	243.3	244.9	245.6
	Men's boots and shoes with leather uppers	264.2	270.3	271.7	275.5	277.4
	Women's shoes and bootees with leather uppers	221.1	231.5	233.4	233.7	233.7
	Boys', girls' and infants' boots and shoes with leather uppers	216.9	220.7	221.2	222.6	223.0
	Boots and shoes with uppers wholly or mainly of materials other than leather	199.6	199.7	201.5	202.5	207.5
	Slippers and indoor footwear	230.3	230.3	230.3	232.4	232.4
	Sandals	256.0	261.4	261.4	271.5	277.1
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc					
461	Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods					
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks					
	Basic bricks	365.7	367.3	367.3	377.9	378.9
	Fireclay refractories	272.4	275.6	275.6	286.8	287.1
461/2	Non-refractory goods including building bricks					
	Building bricks and clay partition blocks	311.8	314.0	320.4	323.1	323.5
	Facing bricks, fletton (delivered)	243.5	243.5	246.6	255.5	255.6
	Facing bricks, non-fletton (ex-works)	344.5	346.1	357.8	359.2	360.0
	Common building bricks fletton (delivered)	291.0	291.0	292.2	295.9	295.9
	Common building bricks non-fletton (ex-works)	324.6	329.9	336.2	336.2	337.0
	Engineering bricks (ex-works)	323.3	328.1	330.4	330.4	330.2
	Non-refractory goods (other than bricks)	298.2	300.6	301.0	304.6	311.8
	Roofing tiles (ex-works)	358.9	370.3	370.3	382.9	384.9
	Fireclay sanitary ware	281.0	281.0	281.0	281.0	289.5
	Floor quarry tiles (ex-works)	273.2	273.2	243.3	246.8	246.8
462	Pottery	250.0	250.0	252.2	261.0	264.6
462/2	Vitreous china sanitary ware and pottery tiles	236.8	236.8	242.4	244.4	245.3
	Vitreous china sanitary ware	262.1	262.1	262.1	262.1	264.2
	Pottery tiles	217.2	217.2	227.2	230.7	230.7
462/3	Other china and earthenware					
	Domestic earthenware	254.4	254.4	254.4	267.0	276.0
463	Glass					
463/1	Glass (other than containers)					
	Glass products (other than flat glass and containers)	273.7	275.2	278.7	279.6	283.5
	Scientific and machinery glassware (including tubing and rod)	273.3	273.3	277.2	280.9	288.7
	Illuminating glassware	249.8	249.8	249.9	249.9	256.3
	Domestic glassware	234.8	240.9	251.5	251.5	253.4
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	238.4	245.0	256.3	256.3	256.3
463/2	Glass containers					
	Glass containers, for the food processing industry	277.6	279.2	279.3	282.0	287.4
	Glass containers, other than for the food processing industry	284.8	284.8	284.8	294.3	298.5
469	Abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified					
469/1	Abrasives	281.9	282.3	290.9	294.9	295.4
	Abrasive papers and cloths	317.2	317.2	317.2	325.9	327.2
	Abrasive grinding wheels	262.5	263.1	276.5	278.0	278.0

Table 4a continued

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
469/2	Building materials not elsewhere specified					
	Pitch fibre pipes	250.8	250.8	250.8	250.8	260.1
	Precast concrete products					
	Precast concrete building blocks (delivered)	282.2	289.7	290.0	292.3	293.9
	Precast concrete building blocks (ex works)	251.3	257.0	257.3	257.3	259.7
	Precast concrete – flags and kerbs (delivered)	206.3	207.9	207.9	211.3	218.1
	Asbestos cement products	311.0	324.5	326.1	326.1	355.8
	Sandlime bricks	283.0	285.0	288.1	294.4	298.5
	Lime products	297.6	311.4	311.8	312.0	311.8
	Agricultural lime	309.4	309.4	309.4	313.7	307.0
	Hydrated lime for building and industry	305.5	319.2	320.0	320.0	320.0
	Plaster board	286.5	286.5	298.3	298.3	298.3
	Mineral fibre tiles – acoustic ceiling	301.6	307.3	315.0	315.0	315.0
	Mineral fibre panels	300.8	311.0	316.6	316.6	323.3
	Roofing felt	279.9	279.9	279.9	279.9	279.9
	Fencing	270.6	270.6	270.6	288.0	287.3
Timber, furniture etc						
471/1	Timber – sawmilling, etc					
	Homegrown hardwood					
	Homegrown hardwood: ash – sawn	274.3	275.9	286.0	286.0	292.1
	Homegrown hardwood: elm – sawn	229.6	236.7	247.6	247.6	256.3
	Homegrown hardwood: beech – sawn	248.2	244.5	253.4	256.0	257.1
	Homegrown hardwood: oak – sawn	335.6	337.2	356.4	362.8	371.7
	Homegrown hardwood: pallet-timber – sawn	288.2	288.2	292.5	304.0	304.0
475	Wooden containers	260.0	260.0	263.3	265.3	267.1
479	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	281.8	283.4	288.2	294.1	293.8
479/3	Other wood manufactures					
	Woodwool – including manufactures	307.9	307.9	326.4	326.4	326.4
Paper, printing and publishing						
481	Paper and board					
	Paper and board – other than building board	289.6	289.9	290.0	290.1	290.2
	Coated paper	269.4	269.6	270.0	270.0	270.0
	Coated paper – off machine	277.2	277.6	278.1	278.1	278.1
	Coated paper – on machine	257.4	257.4	257.4	257.4	257.4
	Uncoated paper	292.8	293.1	293.1	293.1	292.9
	Printings and writings – including newsprint	303.7	303.7	303.7	303.7	303.7
	Kraft wrapping paper	285.8	285.8	284.7	284.7	282.4
	Other wrapping paper	272.5	272.5	272.5	272.5	272.5
	Household and other tissues – including cigarette tissues	298.3	299.2	301.8	301.8	301.8
	Industrial and special purpose papers	284.7	286.0	286.0	286.0	286.0
	Uncoated board	292.1	292.8	293.0	293.2	294.5
	Packaging boards	298.5	298.5	298.5	298.5	298.5
	Boards for industrial and special purposes	274.3	276.9	277.7	278.5	283.5
	Coated board	303.3	303.3	303.3	303.3	303.3
482	Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	290.2	291.2	291.4	297.6	300.7
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and packing cases – fibreboard					
	Cardboard boxes	275.1	275.1	275.8	284.9	287.1
	Cartons	300.0	303.3	303.8	304.9	306.1
	Cartons – food	292.4	300.2	300.2	301.3	305.3
	Cartons – other than for food	303.3	304.7	305.4	306.5	306.5
	Packing cases – fibreboard	271.9	271.9	272.4	283.3	286.2
	Packing cases – fibreboard – solid	289.6	289.6	289.6	289.6	299.8
	Packing cases – fibreboard – corrugated	269.4	269.4	269.9	282.4	284.3
482/2	Packaging products of paper and associated materials	309.0	308.9	308.4	313.3	316.9
	Paper sacks	317.5	317.5	317.8	317.8	318.1
	Paper sacks – food	316.4	316.4	316.7	316.7	317.4
	Paper sacks – other than for food	318.9	318.9	319.1	319.1	319.1
	Paper bags	322.0	321.7	319.7	328.2	339.4
483	Manufactured stationery					
	Commercial envelopes	282.6	288.9	294.4	294.4	294.4
	Business forms	281.9	281.7	281.9	281.9	281.6
	Counter check books and forms for loose leaf binders	296.4	296.4	299.1	299.1	299.1
	Continuous stationery	289.6	289.3	288.9	288.9	288.6
	Stationery and scholastic books	288.6	302.6	308.9	308.9	308.9
	Loose leaf supplies	343.3	345.0	351.7	351.7	351.7
	Filing supplies	346.0	359.5	366.2	366.2	367.4
484	Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	270.5	273.0	277.8	279.7	282.1
484/2	Other manufactures of paper and board	282.3	283.3	289.8	292.1	292.1
	Cellulose paper products	271.0	271.8	280.6	281.7	281.7
	Doyleys	310.6	310.6	310.6	310.6	310.6
	Toilet paper	286.9	288.7	298.1	301.8	301.8
	Paper rolls and coils	269.5	269.5	269.5	269.5	269.5

1968 SIC		1977 Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
Other manufacturing industries						
491	Rubber manufactures	265.7	272.1	275.2	276.6	277.4
491/2	Rubber goods – other than tyres and tubes	287.6	290.9	292.5	294.9	296.6
	Hose of rubber or plastics	356.0	357.0	357.0	357.0	361.1
	Motor parts and accessories of rubber	291.7	296.6	301.6	306.0	306.0
	Machinery belting of rubber and plastics	403.7	422.1	422.7	423.0	423.5
	Miscellaneous rubber goods	225.4	226.1	226.1	226.3	226.3
493	Brushes and brooms	248.0	254.3	259.4	259.4	264.8
	Decorating brushes and rollers	226.2	234.1	235.0	235.0	238.6
	Toilet brushes	248.3	248.3	265.8	265.8	266.9
	Industrial brushes and polishing mops	266.8	277.1	277.1	277.1	277.1
	Household brushes and brooms	260.8	267.1	272.4	272.4	282.9
494	Toys, games, baby carriages and sports equipment	257.4	257.9	259.2	263.1	268.9
494/1	Toys and games	269.4	269.9	271.1	276.8	276.8
	Metal toys	303.1	303.2	303.2	303.3	303.3
	Metal toys – non-mechanical	305.4	305.4	305.4	305.4	305.4
	Dolls and soft toys	253.0	257.1	262.4	262.4	262.4
	Indoor games	225.1	225.7	226.4	227.4	227.4
	Plastics toys	233.8	233.8	234.4	249.5	249.5
	Pedal cars, scooters, toy perambulators and children's tricycles and bicycles	327.2	327.2	330.3	330.3	330.3
	Pedal cars and scooters	303.6	303.6	305.9	305.9	305.9
494/3	Sports equipment	220.2	220.2	220.2	220.0	242.7
495	Miscellaneous stationers' goods	215.8	217.6	218.2	220.9	220.9
495/1	Pens and pencils					
	Pencils – non-mechanical	282.5	282.5	282.5	282.5	282.5
495/2	Stationers' goods – other than pens and pencils	222.9	223.6	223.6	226.5	226.5
496	Plastics products not elsewhere specified	240.2	241.4	245.6	249.4	250.0
	Plastics products – other than components, accessories and semi-manufactured goods	243.4	244.9	247.3	252.2	252.7
	Building materials of plastics	274.4	278.9	281.1	283.4	283.4
	Water services' pipes and fitments of plastics	286.1	292.8	300.1	305.2	305.2
	Other piping and fittings – drainage, effluent, etc	272.7	273.6	276.9	278.3	278.3
	Builders' hardware of plastics	266.1	274.3	274.5	275.9	275.9
	Domestic, catering and furnishing goods of plastics	221.4	222.8	224.6	225.4	225.4
	Hollow-ware and hardware of plastics – including kitchenware	215.2	216.4	218.5	218.5	218.5
	Plastic dress fasteners	211.7	211.6	211.6	214.3	219.9
	Plastics sleeving	235.8	242.4	242.4	242.4	242.4
	Packaging materials of plastics	236.3	237.5	239.9	247.2	248.2
	Plastics caps, closures, bottles and jars	244.9	245.6	250.3	262.0	262.0
	Plastics foam-upholstery, cushioning and floor covering	257.2	257.2	262.0	268.2	268.2
499/1	Musical instruments	248.1	252.4	256.2	258.8	258.8
	Pianos	282.9	282.9	292.8	299.6	299.6
429, 463, 469, 479, 481	Part Thermal insulation materials	280.9	283.2	285.4	285.4	285.4
Other commodities						
	Cotton rags	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6	112.6
	Waste paper	277.2	277.2	275.1	266.9	247.8

[1] Producers' price [2] Source of price information: trade publications p Provisional

Addendum to table 4a. Confirmation of figures previously published as provisional

1968 SIC		1977 May
102/1	Stone quarrying and mining	312.6
	Uncoated limestone roadstone and aggregates	283.5
	Uncoated limestone roadstone (excluding aggregates)	260.9
276	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	246.7
463/2	Glass containers, other than for the food processing industry	284.8
469/2	Lime products	282.1
	Agricultural lime	293.4

Revisions to Table 4a

1968 SIC		Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods – underwear	1976												240.0
		1977	248.0	248.9	248.9	250.4	250.4							
	Men's knitted underwear	1976												249.8
		1977	267.5	269.7	269.7	269.7	269.7							
	Men's knitted underwear – man-made fibres and mixture of natural and man-made fibres	1976												247.2
		1977	253.7	257.9	257.9	257.9	257.9							
	Women's knitted underwear	1976												233.9
		1977	236.3	236.3	236.3	239.9	239.9							
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear	1976												234.6
		1977	237.1	237.1	237.4	237.4	237.4							
	Children's and infants' knitted underwear – cotton	1976												235.5
		1977	238.2	238.2	238.2	238.2	238.2							
	Knitted fabrics	1976										160.5	162.3	163.0
		1977	168.3	168.3	168.8	175.4	175.4							
	Knitted fabrics – warp	1976										176.3	178.2	177.7
		1977	186.9	187.5	187.7	191.2	191.9							
463/1	Illuminating glassware	1977	244.1	244.7	249.8	249.8	249.8							
	Hand gathered domestic glassware	1977	—	238.4	238.4	238.4	238.4							
475	Wooden containers	1976	216.0	216.4	216.4	216.4	219.5	220.9	230.2	230.2	236.9	238.7	240.6	242.7
		1977	248.7	248.7	254.5	259.2	259.2							

Table 4b Supplementary list of commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom (published April, August and December)

1970 = 100

	1977				
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
Crude oil[1]	849.1	861.1	858.5	855.9	843.5
Imported paper and paperboard (including newsprint)[2]	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0	328.0
Imported paper and paperboard (excluding newsprint)[2]	325.1	325.1	325.1	325.2	325.2
Imported newsprint	340.1	340.1	340.1	340.1	340.1
Timber, imported:					
Mahogany	358.2	358.2	358.8	352.0	352.0
Utile	440.5	440.5	444.2	447.1	445.5
Beech	348.6	348.6	349.0	349.0	349.0
Ramin	365.0	361.4	345.4	340.7	334.9
Meranti	277.5	275.9	274.4	272.1	271.8
Quicksilver, min. 99.99%, cif Europe[3]	41.6	40.5	40.8	40.8	43.8
Asbestos, Canadian, fob Quebec[2]	313.8	312.3	305.2	305.0	294.1
Bauxite, Min 86% Al_2O_3[2]	399.8	399.8	399.8	399.8	399.8
Manganese ore 48-50% Mn grade, Max. 0.1%P., cif Europe[2]	347.1	347.1	387.7	386.9	383.0
Tungsten ore, Min. 65%, cif Europe[2]	325.9	315.2	296.3	275.4	284.3
Phosphate rock	348.3	348.3	384.2	347.5	347.3
Phosphate rock for fertiliser manufacture	346.8	346.8	346.7	345.8	345.5
Hides and skins:					
Native	317.7	330.6	340.1	320.1	307.5
Imported	328.4	329.2	329.0	322.0	324.0
Imported, wet	275.7	278.2	274.8	262.8	268.2
Imported, dry	332.5	326.3	343.1	341.5	341.5
Raw silk	214.8	214.1	215.3	214.7	203.1
Raw jute:					
BWD grade, c and f Dundee[2]	140.2	142.7	141.5	138.9	139.4
BWC grade, c and f Dundee[2]	169.8	172.8	171.6	169.2	169.3
BTC grade, c and f Dundee[2]	169.8	170.6	170.2	167.5	168.6
BTD grade, c and f Dundee[2]	172.9	175.4	174.1	170.7	171.1
Flax, imported	448.1	434.4	413.1	393.8	384.0
Sisal	510.4	510.4	508.5	504.1	491.0

	1977				
	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct p
Gum arabic, Kordofan, ex-wharf London[2]	293.7	293.7	293.7	293.7	293.7
Rosin gum, WW Portuguese[2]	194.6	187.9	183.3	177.5	168.1
Woodpulp, imported:					
For use in paper and boardmaking industries	351.1	345.8	328.6	327.7	281.8
Chemical	341.2	336.6	317.3	316.4	269.3
Sulphite bleached	340.4	328.9	318.8	314.3	264.7
Sulphate bleached and semi-bleached	335.0	336.2	309.9	316.4	270.7
Wood rosin, American FF[2]	254.5	254.2	250.5	250.5	242.8
Castor oil, Brazilian No 1 grade[2]	443.4	407.8	433.2	452.4	451.4
Soya beans, US No 2 grade, cif UK[2]	382.5	289.9	242.7	246.3	245.6
Linseed, Canadian No 1, cif UK[2]	336.2	312.8	313.6	313.6	290.1
Copra, Philippine, cif Europe[2]	268.6	227.3	198.1	199.8	204.6
Palm kernels, Nigerian, cif basis-ports[2]	295.9	259.2	219.3	210.1	211.8
Olive oil, Spanish, edible max. 1% ffa[2]	434.4	411.3	411.3	411.3	411.3
Fish oil, cif, east coast UK[2]	317.2	320.4	261.6	255.2	252.0
Palm oil, crude, London, spot price[2]	366.5	319.3	303.2	291.7	292.6
Linseed oil, cif London/Hull[2]	328.6	303.6	272.9	232.1	207.8
Coconut oil, cif Europe[2]	261.3	214.7	186.2	191.5	195.8
Groundnut oil, London, spot price[2]	370.3	342.5	342.2	331.0	336.0
Lemongrass oil, Cochin, spot price[2]	211.6	211.6	211.6	211.6	211.6
Citronella oil, Sri Lanka, spot price[2]	131.7	139.5	139.5	139.5	139.5
Lime oil, West Indian, distilled, spot price[2]	181.3	181.3	181.3	181.3	181.3
Clove oil, Madagascan, crude, spot price[2]	189.1	185.4	189.1	189.1	189.1
Sandalwood oil, Indian, spot price[2]	239.6	229.7	227.4	227.4	181.7
Peppermint oil[2]	252.6	228.6	222.1	222.1	220.5
Geranium oil, Bourbon, spot price[2]	272.4	225.1	225.1	225.1	225.1
Eucalyptus oil, Portuguese, spot price[2]	118.5	111.4	113.7	113.7	113.7

[1] Based on unit value of imports at their time of entry.
[2] Source of price information: trade publications.
p Provisional.

Table 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices[1]

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities						Non-ferrous metals			Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals[2]		
	Total			Agricultural non-food								
	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies	$	£	Purchasers' currencies
1974 1st qtr	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd qtr	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd qtr	309	315	274	221	225	196	142	145	126	287	292	254
4th qtr	320	330	284	212	213	186	126	130	111	294	303	258
1975 1st qtr	312	313	261	201	202	168	124	124	101	287	287	240
2nd qtr	299	309	250	198	204	166	121	125	101	275	284	230
3rd qtr	295	333	261	196	220	173	118	133	105	271	306	240
4th qtr	301	354	271	191	224	172	116	136	104	276	324	249
1976 1st qtr	306	368	279	202	243	184	120	144	109	281	338	256
2nd qtr	310	412	289	212	282	198	135	179	126	286	381	267
3rd qtr	314	427	291	227	308	211	140	190	130	291	395	270
4th qtr	316	459	290	232	337	213	131	190	120	291	423	267
1977 1st qtr	340	476	310	242	339	221	141	197	129	313	439	286
2nd qtr	348	486	314	250	349	225	142	198	128	320	447	289
3rd qtr[3]	341	472	304	231	320	206	138	191	123	314	434	280
October[4]	328	444	288	219	296	192	142	192	124	303	410	266
November[4]	330	436	286	221	292	191	142	187	123	305	403	264

[1] Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. [2] This combined index is not published as such by the UN. [3] Provisional. [4] Projections by Department of Industry.

Vehicle production: provisional estimates for November

Provisional estimates of vehicle production in the United Kingdom in the four weeks ending 26 November 1977 are shown below. More detailed production figures are due to be published on 22 December.

Thousands

	No of weeks	Passenger cars: Recorded	Passenger cars: Recorded seasonally adjusted (monthly average)	Commercial vehicles: Recorded	Commercial vehicles: Recorded seasonally adjusted (monthly average)
1975	52	1 268	106	380.7	31.7
1976	53	1 333	111	372.1	31.0
1976					
Nov	4	120	112	33.6	33.6
Dec	5	110	99	31.7	27.4
1977					
Jan	4	121	126	33.4	37.5
Feb	4	97	100	32.4	34.0
Mar	5	115	95	41.0	34.9
Apr	4	115	135	28.3	31.0
May	4	141	131	37.6	35.4
Jun	5	118	103	32.6	28.2
Jul	4	76	108	26.4	33.2
Aug	4	80	101	22.8	33.5
Sep	5	117	124	34.8	32.8
Oct	4	104	101	32.9	31.6
Nov	4	114	104	29.6	29.0
Jun-Aug 1977			104		31.6
Sep-Nov 1977			110		31.1
Percentage change			+6		−2

To maintain comparability with figures for earlier periods, the figures of car production shown above include production in the form of components for assembly at Leyland's plant in Seneffe.

Inquiries: 01-212 0788.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 9 December 1977.

BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
BRITISH					
Review No. 4 (31st year)	BR/E 39381/11/12/82	10	5 December	Data Film Distributors Ltd	National Coal Board
The Duellists	BR/E 39414/11/12/82	100	9 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Scott Free Enterprises Ltd
Movietone News 2531	BR/E 39198/11/12/82	8	9 December	British Movietonews Ltd	British Movietonews Ltd
COMMUNITY					
Bottoms Up	EC 39410/11/12/82	81	9 December	New Realm Distributors Ltd	Lisa Film, GmbH, Munich
Goodbye Emmanuelle	EC 39413/11/12/82	98	9 December	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd	Trinacra Films and Parafrance Paris
Stroszek	EC 39415/11/12/82	106	9 December	Contemporary Films Ltd	Werner Herzog Filmproduktion, Munich
FOREIGN					
The Last Remake of Beau Geste	F 39382	85	6 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California
Jonas Who Will Be 25 In The Year 2000	F 39409	110	8 December	Contemporary Films Ltd	Citel Films SA, Geneva
Rollercoaster	F 39411	118	9 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Universal Pictures, California
The Bad News Bears In Breaking Training	F 39412	100	9 December	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Paramount Pictures, California
Julia	F 39416	117	9 December	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	Twentieth Century-Fox Productions Ltd, London
Wizards	F 39417	81	9 December	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co Ltd	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, California

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